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Forty-ninth Annual Report
of the
BUREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY

1931-1932

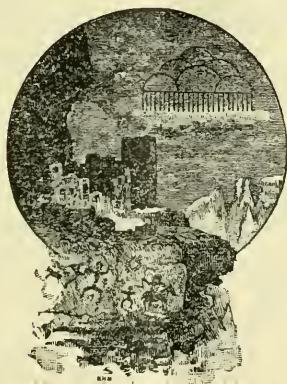


SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON
D. C.

FORTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1931-1932



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1933

2225-

In the name of the Institution
June 29 1933

Vol. cont.
Feb 8, 1940

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1932.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932.

With appreciation of your aid in the work under my charge, I am
Very respectfully yours,

M. W. STIRLING,
Chief.

Dr. C. G. ABBOT,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

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NOTE

The Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau is the last of this series to be published in royal octavo size with accompanying scientific papers. In the future, annual reports of the Bureau will consist only of the administrative report, which will be issued in octavo form.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, CHIEF

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress approved February 23, 1931. The act referred to contains the following item:

American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii, the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees, the preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, the purchase of books and periodicals, and traveling expenses, \$72,640.

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

M. W. Stirling, chief, left New York on September 26, 1931, as a member of the Latin American expedition to South America. The first region visited by the expedition was the San Blas coast of Panama. Here Mr. Stirling spent approximately a month in making an ethnological survey of the Tule Indians. From Panama the expedition proceeded to Ecuador, where three weeks were spent in investigating archeological sites in the Andean highlands in the vicinity of Cuenca. After crossing the Andes and descending to the frontier post of Mendez, three months were spent among the Jivaro Indians of the Santiago and Marañon Rivers. The expedition crossed the mountains from Mendez to the upper Yaupe River. They then descended the Yaupe to the Santiago, passing down this river to its junction with the Marañon. Much of the time was spent living with the Jivaros in their own houses, where Mr. Stirling was able to record first-hand a considerable quantity of ethnological data. In addition to this a collection was made representing the material culture of the Indians of the region. After a short excursion up the Alto Marañon, the expedition passed through the famous Pongo

Manseriche, descending by rafts to Iquitos, from which point the collections were shipped by way of the Amazon River to the National Museum. Mr. Stirling returned to Washington on April 26, 1932.

Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist, was in the field from November 2 to December 6, 1931, his object being the location of the route followed by De Soto and Moscoso through Arkansas and Louisiana from 1541 to 1543. He was the guest for a part of this time of Col. John R. Fordyce, of Hot Springs National Park, Ark. More success was attained in determining the probable course of the Spaniards than had been anticipated. While in the field he also collected linguistic material from the Tunica Indians near Marksville, La. There are supposed to be only three individuals who can still use the old tongue.

Doctor Swanton devoted a large part of his time to continuing preparation of the *Handbook of the Southeastern Indians*, and a beginning has been made on a bulletin to include the linguistic material of the Coahuiltecan tongues now extinct. The work of copying the tribal map of the Indians of North America has been practically completed.

Dr. Truman Michelson, ethnologist, was at work among the Southern Cheyenne at the beginning of the fiscal year. The object was to restore phonetically some Cheyenne words previously extracted from Petter's Dictionary which were clearly Algonquian in origin. Measurements were taken of some 23 subjects, and a good deal of new ethnological information was obtained. Near the middle of July Doctor Michelson left for Tama, Iowa, to obtain some additional material on Fox ceremonials. Early in August he left Iowa and went among the Northern Cheyenne to restore the list of Cheyenne words mentioned above according to Northern Cheyenne phonetics. Incidentally a really representative group of Northern Cheyenne were measured. A statistical study has shown that the vault of the skull is decidedly low as compared with that of most Algonquian peoples and rather resembles the skull of the Dakota Sioux. In June, 1932, Doctor Michelson again left for the field. He succeeded in gaining some important sociological data on the Kiowa and obtained some new facts on Cheyenne linguistics, sociology, and mythology.

John P. Harrington, ethnologist, made a thorough study of the Indians of Monterey and San Benito Counties, in central California, and investigated the little known Chingichngich culture of the coast of southern California. Working with the oldest survivors of the Costanoan and Esselen speaking Indians of Monterey and San Benito Counties, Mr. Harrington found it possible by fully utilizing all the early records and vocabularies to illuminate the former life

of these people and to define it as clearly as that of some of the better known western groups. The study demonstrated that this culture indicates a key region for central California ethnology, since it proved to be a connecting link between the cultures of northern and southern California. These Indians lived on a wooded mountainous coast, the northern breaking down of the great Santa Lucia Range, in a broad interior valley, known in early times as *la canada del rio de Monterey* and now as the Salinas Valley, and in the hilly region between coast and valley, and east of the valley. The region was rich in fish, shellfish, game, and in vegetable foods and medicinal herbs. Labor was roughly divided between men and women, the men tending to the animal food and the women to the vegetable. The houses were built of poles and thatch, shaped like a half orange, with smoke hole at the top, and slightly sunk in the ground. The people lived in villages and were governed by the village chief and elders. One or more sweathouses were to be found at each village. The people hardened themselves to going the year around with little or no clothing in the mild climate, and the dense morning fogs did not keep them from rising at daylight and taking the daily morning plunge. A bride was taken to live at the house of her husband's people or to a new house built near there. A captain, or even an ordinary man, would sometimes have two or more wives, but monogamy was the rule. One of the important discoveries is that the people had clans.

From July 1 to September 22, 1931, Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, jr., archeologist, continued excavations at the site $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Allantown, Ariz., where work was started in May of the previous fiscal year. The Laboratory of Anthropology of Santa Fe, N. Mex., cooperated in the project through July and August. The summer's work resulted in the excavation of the subterranean portions of 14 structures. The excavations showed that several of the dwellings had been destroyed by fire. The charred remnants of timbers lying on the floors demonstrated clearly the method of roof construction. The details were so clearly shown in one of the houses that it was restored so that visitors to the site might see what dwellings of that type were like. Two other pits were covered with shed roofs so that they will be preserved for a long time to come. The Douglass method of determination gave dates ranging from 814 to 916 A. D. On February 1 Doctor Roberts left Washington for Yucatan, having been detailed to the Carnegie Institution of Washington in the capacity of consulting archeologist. He spent 10 days at Chichen Itza, during which time he gained much first-hand information concerning the character of the ancient Mayan civilizations, and also visited Uxmal, the pyramids at San Juan de Teotihuacan, and sev-

eral other important archeological sites in the vicinity of Mexico City. While in Mexico City he had the opportunity of seeing and examining the various objects found at Monte Alban by the expedition under Prof. A. Caso. Doctor Roberts left Washington on May 21 to resume his researches at the site south of Allantown, Ariz. Excavations were commenced on June 2, and by June 30 the remains of two additional pit houses had been cleared of the accumulated débris, and the remains of seven slab-lined storage cists uncovered. In addition 15 burials belonging to the habitation group were found. One of the pit structures uncovered had been destroyed by fire, and the charred timbers furnished one of the earliest building dates thus far obtained in the Southwest, namely, 797 A. D.

On July 10, 1931, Dr. W. D. Strong entered upon his duties as ethnologist in the bureau. Early in August he left for a reconnaissance trip through central and western Nebraska, central South Dakota, and western North Dakota. Evidence of a prehistoric culture believed to pertain to the early Pawnee was followed up the Republican River and west as far as Scottsbluff. Here a very important stratified site on Signal Butte was investigated, and after arranging for complete excavation the next summer, Doctor Strong continued the survey trip up the Missouri River. Many large prehistoric villages of the sedentary tribes in this region were visited and their locations and characteristics noted for future investigation. The survey ended with a visit to the living Arikara Indians on the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota. Many good informants were visited and preliminary ethnological work on the life and customs of this very important agricultural people was commenced. During the autumn and winter of 1931-32 the text and illustrations of a manuscript entitled "An Introduction to Nebraska Archeology" were prepared.

On May 25, 1932, Doctor Strong left for Lincoln, Nebr., and on June 15 excavations were commenced in the stratified deposits on the top of Signal Butte. Large collections of specimens from all three levels were secured, especially from the lowest level of occupation, which was very thick and gave evidence of great antiquity. Marked cultural differences between the three levels were apparent during the excavation work. Burials, both complete and partial, were found in the upper level, but no burials were encountered in the lowest level, though fragments of human bone were found. It is already certain that the unusual case of stratigraphy present on the summit of Signal Butte will, when the material has been studied in detail, yield clear evidence of an extensive sequence of cultural and artifact types for the high plains region of central North America.

J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist, completed the revision and the editing of the manuscript journal of the Swiss artist, Rudolph Friederich Kurz, for publication by the bureau. He also made an intensive study of the internal organic structure of the Iroquois and the Huron (Wyandot) clan, which was a most important unit of social and political organization. This investigation revealed some hitherto unnoted and disregarded organic features of clan structure. The results of this study were submitted for publication. In addition he continued his work of coordinating the variant versions of traditional and ceremonial matters recorded in native text in the Mohawk, the Cayuga, and the Onondaga vernaculars. In addition to the four myths of the Wind Gods mentioned in the previous report, five others of this series of texts were completed, as was also the paper dealing with the decipherment of an interesting series of mnemonic pictographs. Mr. Hewitt represents the Smithsonian Institution on the United States Geographic Board, and as a member of its executive committee has much active research work to do.

On May 11, 1932, Mr. Hewitt resumed his ethnological researches among the Iroquois members of the former Six Nations of Indians on the Grand River Grant, near Brantford, Ontario, Canada. His investigations began with a study of the permanency and the remaining cohesive power of the clan among these people, and of its influence, if any, on the social and political activities of these Indians to-day. He found what had been superficially apparent for some time, namely, that the clan structure and authority had become completely forgotten, and so maintained no effective guidance in social and political affairs. David Thomas, a former chief of the Cayuga and an intelligent man, of the Grand River Reservation, dictated a number of traditional and interpretative Cayuga texts dealing with certain phases of the ancient league rituals. John Buck, sr., a former Tutelo chief, supplied further information relating to the Wind Gods, and he also gave much assistance in interpreting league texts already recorded by Mr. Hewitt.

Winslow M. Walker, associate anthropologist, was in the field at the beginning of the year, exploring certain caves in the Ozark region of north central Arkansas. A large cavern at Cedar Grove yielded the burials of 12 individuals and a considerable number of artifacts and articles of rough stone, chipped flint, bone, shell, and crude undecorated potsherds heavily shell-tempered. The resemblance to the culture of the Ozark Bluff Dwellers described by M. R. Harrington is very marked. The skeletal remains indicate a long-headed people of moderate stature, the so-called "pre-Algonkin type." Three localities were found where there were petroglyphs—

both carved and painted symbols and figures—but the designs at each of these sites were different and distinctive, and they could not be correlated with any of the Bluff Dweller caves.

In the middle of July Mr. Walker went to Louisiana, where for a month explorations of mound and village sites in various parts of northern Louisiana were undertaken, principally in the Red River and Mississippi Valleys. At Natchitoches, on Red River, while preparations were going on for the construction of some ponds for a new Government fish hatchery, an ancient Indian burial ground was discovered. Mr. Walker arrived in time to save some of the skeletal material and fragments of a beautiful highly decorated and polished pottery. The period from January to June was spent in the compiling of an index of all archeological sites so far reported from the region of the lower Mississippi Valley, with maps showing the location of these sites in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

From the study of the material found at Natchitoches a paper has been prepared for publication entitled "Discovery of a Caddo Site at Natchitoches, Louisiana." The results of this study seem to justify the conclusion that this was the burial ground of the tribe of the Natchitoches, a branch of the Caddo, found inhabiting this location by Henri de Tonti in 1690. The beautiful polished and engraved pottery is very similar to that made by the Ouachita Indians living along the river of that name in Louisiana and Arkansas.

SPECIAL RESEARCHES

The study of Indian music was continued during the past year by Miss Frances Densmore, a collaborator of the bureau. The three outstanding results of the year's work are a study of the Peyote cult and its songs among the Winnebago Indians, an intensive study of the songs and customs of the Seminole in Florida, and the completion for publication of a manuscript entitled "Nootka and Quileute Music." In addition, numerous Pueblo songs recorded in 1930 have been transcribed and other Pueblo songs recorded. Eight manuscripts and the transcriptions of 109 songs have been submitted, together with the phonographic records and complete analyses of the songs.

Field trips were made to Wisconsin Dells in August and September, 1931. The first trip was devoted to the Pueblo work, the recording of Winnebago dance songs, and a continuance of the general study of the Winnebago. Following this a visit was made to a basket makers' camp near Holmen, Wis., where the ceremonial songs of the John Rave branch of the Peyote organization were recorded by William Thunder, a leader in the ceremony. On the second trip to Wisconsin Dells the ceremonial songs of the Jesse Clay branch

of the organization were recorded by James Yellowbank, who is a leader in that branch. In September, 1931, and in June, 1932, the study of peyote was continued with Winnebago Indians.

On November 6, 1931, Miss Densmore arrived in Miami, Fla., to resume a study of the Seminole Indians begun in January. During the early part of her stay the work was conducted in the Seminole villages at Musa Isle and Dania and in three camps on the Tamiami Trail between Miami and Everglades. Sixty-five songs were recorded by Panther (known as Josie Billie), a leader in the Big Cypress band of the tribe. He is a medicine man in regular practice, and his work was sometimes interrupted by his attendance upon the sick.

Early in February Miss Densmore went to Fort Myers and made a trip to remote villages in the Everglades under the guidance of Stanley Hanson of that city. Then she went to the region west of Lake Okeechobee and recorded 125 songs at Brighton from Billie Stuart, a leader of singers in the Cow Creek group of Seminoles. Returning to Miami, work was resumed at Musa Isle. Additional songs were recorded by Panther, and an important tradition was related by Billie Motlo, one of the few remaining old men of the tribe.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editorial work of the bureau has continued under the direction of the editor, Stanley Searles. During the year seven bulletins were issued, as follows:

- Bulletin 94. Tobacco among the Karuk Indians of California (Harrington). xxxvi+284 pp., 36 pls., 2 figs.
- Bulletin 98. Tales of the Cochiti Indians (Benedict). x+256 pp.
- Bulletin 102. Menominee music (Densmore). xxii+230 pp., 27 pls., 3 figs.
- Bulletin 103. Source material for the social and ceremonial life of the Choctaw Indians (Swanton). vii+282 pp., 6 pls., 1 fig.
- Bulletin 104. A survey of prehistoric sites in the region of Flagstaff, Arizona (Colton). vii+69 pp., 10 pls., 1 fig.
- Bulletin 105. Notes on the Fox Wāpanōwīweni (Michelson). v+195 pp. 1 fig.
- Bulletin 107. Karuk Indian myths (Harrington). v+34 pp.

LIBRARY

The library of the Bureau of American Ethnology is made up largely of works on the archeology, history, customs, languages, and general culture of the early American peoples, notably the North American Indian. The library has 30,071 volumes and 16,867 pamphlets, together with thousands of unbound periodicals and numerous photographs, manuscripts, and Indian vocabularies. The additions during the year were 400 volumes and 150 pamphlets. The number of periodicals entered was 3,400; of cards prepared for the

catalogue, 5,004; of volumes bound, 200; and of loans made, 2,156. The reference service of the library was unusually large, both to Smithsonian scientists and to students and others outside the Institution.

COLLECTIONS

Accession No.

115902. Collection of archeological material collected by M. W. Stirling at various sites in Alabama and Florida in 1931. (148 specimens.)
114568. Archeological and skeletal material collected for the Bureau of American Ethnology by F. M. Setzler from various sites in Texas in 1931. (69 specimens.)
115562. Archeological and ethnological objects collected for the Bureau of American Ethnology by Neil M. Judd on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, Gila County, Ariz. (49 specimens.)
115827. Specimens of shell from Horrs Island, Fla., collected by M. W. Stirling in 1931. (3 specimens.)
117184. Archeological material collected in 1931 by W. M. Walker from caves and rock shelters in the Ozark region of north central Arkansas, occupying portions of Searcy and Marion Counties. (23 specimens.)

MISCELLANEOUS

During the course of the year information was furnished by members of the bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the North American Indians, both past and present, and the Mexican peoples of the prehistoric and early historic periods. Various specimens sent to the bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

Personnel.—Dr. William Duncan Strong was appointed as ethnologist on the staff of the bureau on July 10, 1931. Miss Marion Illig was appointed as junior stenographer on September 1, 1931. De Lancey Gill was retired as illustrator on June 30, 1932, by operation of the economy bill.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Chief.*

Dr. C. G. ABBOT,

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.



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Fiftieth Annual Report

of the

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1932-1933



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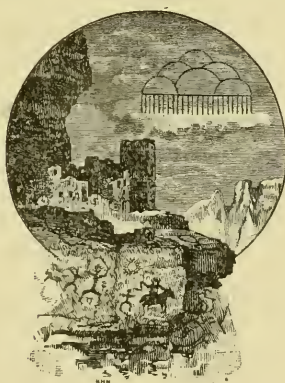
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FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

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BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, CHIEF

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 30, 1932. The act referred to contains the following item:

American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii, the excavation and preservation of archæologic remains under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees, the preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, the purchase of books and periodicals, and traveling expenses, \$66,640.

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

M. W. Stirling, chief, devoted most of his time during the year to office routine and to the preparation of manuscript accumulated from past researches. Several sections of his report on the ethnology of the Jivaro Indians of eastern Ecuador were completed, and considerable progress was made in the preparation of a manuscript describing and illustrating the important finds made by F. H. Cushing, former ethnologist of the Bureau, during excavations in a muck deposit at Key Marco, Fla. A set of excellent photographs illustrating this work was discovered in the Bureau archives, where they had been deposited, unindexed, by Mr. Cushing, whose death took place shortly after the completion of his Florida field work.

Mr. Stirling also gathered a large quantity of unpublished material relating to the career of Sitting Bull, including a new and heretofore unknown hieroglyphic autobiography drawn by Sitting Bull himself, a more important specimen than the famous copy of a Sitting Bull autobiography in the Bureau archives made by Four Horns.

Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist, devoted the greater part of his time, beyond that used in answering correspondents, to an extensive paper on the ethnology of the southeastern Indians, mentioned in previous reports. A great volume of material has been added. Progress has also been made in the preparation of a bulletin to include all the linguistic material rescued from the now extinct Coahuiltecan and Karankawan dialects.

Dr. Swanton took part in the "Conference on Southern Pre-History" held at Birmingham, Ala., December 18-20, under the auspices of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the

National Research Council, through its committee on State archeological surveys, of which Dr. Carl E. Guthe is chairman. To this he contributed two papers, one entitled "The Southeastern Indians of History" and the other "The Relation of the Southeast to General Culture Problems of American Pre-History." He presided as president of the American Anthropological Association over the sessions of that body at its meeting at Atlantic City, N.J., December 28-30.

Bulletin 108, entitled "A Dictionary of the Atakapa Language", consisting largely of material collected by the late Albert S. Gatschet but systematized and edited by Dr. Swanton, appeared during the year.

Dr. Truman Michelson, ethnologist, was at work among the Cheyenne and Arapaho at the beginning of the year. Among the Cheyenne the prime object was to get an insight into their mythology, though their sociology was not neglected. Among the Arapaho, work was linguistic and sociological. He secured the personal narrative of an aged southern Arapaho woman. An analysis shows clearly that this is almost entirely institutional, closely following the tribal pattern. With but few changes it might be the autobiography of any aged Arapaho woman. On July 22 Dr. Michelson left for Tama, Iowa, to renew researches among the Foxes in that vicinity. New data on ceremonials were obtained and some older data verified. He left Tama on August 8, stopping at Chicago to consult with some anthropologists of that city and to inspect certain collections.

While in the office Dr. Michelson prepared for publication by the Bureau a manuscript entitled "When the War Chiefs Worship the Wolf", which is to be combined with a paper entitled "Fox Miscellany", which was prepared last year. Dr. Michelson worked out a long series of phonetic shifts in Arapaho, which will ultimately be published. He succeeded in finding Algonquian etymologies for a host of Blackfoot words and stems; which contradicts the usual assumption that Blackfoot vocabulary must be largely from outside sources. A grant was made to Dr. Michelson by the National Research Council whereby he could employ a technical assistant to bring the late Dr. Jones' Fox and Ojibwa material into shape for publication, and Mrs. Margaret Welpley, a former student of Dr. Michelson's, was selected for this purpose. At the close of the fiscal year all the Fox ethnological material was virtually ready for publication.

J. P. Harrington, ethnologist, spent the year in an endeavor to rescue before it is too late what can still be learned of the culture of the Indians of southern California and adjacent regions to the north and east. Attention in this field naturally centered about the classic work of Boscana published by Alfred Robinson in 1846, as Boscana's work has never been thoroughly checked with modern Indians.

Father St. John O'Sullivan of San Juan Mission gave invaluable collaboration in a renewed study of the San Juan Indians.

The Fred H. Bixby ranch near Long Beach was identified as the birthplace of the Indian prophet Chinigchinich. All obscure passages in Boscana were completely cleared up as a result of this work and much new ethnological data was secured.

Scarcely a source of information that could be thought of was left untried. Information was gathered by correspondence from universities and professors in this country, Spain, Italy and Mexico. The manuscript, comprising some 800 pages, was completed for publication, and should be a standard source book for the ethnology of southern California Indians. Thorough linguistic, ethnobotanical, and historical studies were made to support the Boscana.

The beginning of the year found Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., archeologist, in camp $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Allantown, Ariz., engaged in a series of archeological excavations which had been started in June. The work as a whole was a continuation of a program of researches begun during the summer of 1931. In July 1932 a semisubterranean structure of the Pueblo I pit-dwelling type was cleared of accumulated debris. Eight granaries and two surface shelters accompanying the pit remains were also uncovered. This group contributed valuable data on the habits and customs of the people of that horizon. Specimens of the arts and industries obtained from the structures aided materially in determining the culture pattern.

Investigations were shifted to a Pueblo II site late in July, and a 6-room unit house with its adjacent ceremonial chamber or kiva was excavated. Digging was also carried on in the nearby refuse mound. Twenty burials were found and interesting information obtained concerning mortuary customs. A representative collection of artifacts was also made at this location. The investigations demonstrated that the typical unit house was present in a region where it hitherto had not been supposed to exist.

Dr. Roberts returned to Washington in September and spent the winter preparing plans, diagrams, and a report on the summer's activities.

Dr. Roberts left Washington at the end of May 1933 for Arizona. En route he stopped at Norton, Kans., to inspect purported Indian mounds. The formations proved to be entirely natural.

In Arizona investigations were resumed at the site south of Allantown. The work consisted largely of checking notes made in previous seasons and making preparations to abandon the site, the latter move being necessitated by the lack of funds required to carry the researches to a proper conclusion.

From July 1 to 16, 1932, Dr. W. D. Strong, anthropologist, continued his stratigraphic researches at Signal Butte in western

Nebraska. From July 16 to September 2 archeological research was carried on in historic and prehistoric Arikara and Mandan sites in South Dakota. Some ethnological work was also accomplished among the former people. From September 16, 1932, to January 28, 1933, he was in Washington, where the collections were unpacked, classified, and the writing of reports commenced.

On January 28, 1933, Dr. Strong left Washington for 6 months' anthropological research in northeastern Honduras. This included a 6 weeks' expedition up the Patuca River, where archeological sites were mapped, some excavating was carried on, and the Sumu and Miskito Indians were briefly studied. An accident occurring on this trip caused a delay of several weeks at Puerto Castilla for hospital treatment. From April 24 to May 24 an archeological survey of the Bay Islands was accomplished. This yielded unusually valuable results. On June 4 the party made a muleback trip across the mountains to the interior town of Juticalpa. From here they flew to Tegucigalpa to interview officials. On July 1 the party was returning by mule to the coast. Many new archeological sites, some of very large size, were discovered on this trip. Valuable contacts were also made with the Paya Indians in the interior.

Winslow M. Walker, associate anthropologist, resumed investigations in the mound area of the Mississippi Valley from the middle of August to the middle of November 1932. Excavations made on the site of the former great mound at Jonesville, La., revealed evidences of more than one period of occupancy, the earliest containing pottery of a type similar to that found in the Hopewell mounds of Ohio. Other interesting features discovered include portions of a log palisade, a kind of stairway of logs, a lone human skull, minus the lower jaw, lying in the mud beneath the lowest step, and great sheets of cane laid down with careful regularity throughout the mound. Other mounds in this group, formerly known as the Troyville group, were examined, and the conclusion was reached that they probably stand on the site of the great Indian town of Anilco visited by De Soto in 1542. A report on this work has been prepared entitled "The Troyville Mounds, Catahoula Parish, La." Mr. Walker also spent some time while in Arkansas endeavoring to locate the sites of the Quapaw villages shown on the Ross map of 1765, but changes in the river course have obliterated all trace of them. A start has also been made on a card catalog listing the locations of early historic Indian villages, to serve as a guide for further profitable archeological work in the Southeast.

J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist, devoted considerable time to a study of the probable date of the formation and organization of the League of the Five Iroquois Tribes. This required especial research in the early writings of the first explorers in the valley of the St. Lawrence

River. This study confirmed Mr. Hewitt's earlier estimate that the approximate period was 1559-70.

A study of the Jesuit Relations shows that the organic units of the federal structure of the historical League of the Five Iroquois Tribes differed from those of the Huron in nonessentials only. Mr. Hewitt also established the fact that the Iroquois had not been expelled from the north by Algonquins in prehistoric times.

A new translation with interpretative notes of the Fifth Ritual of the Federal Ceremony of Condolence and Installation, "The Requickening Address", consisting of 8,385 native terms, was made.

Mr. Hewitt represented the Smithsonian Institution on the United States Geographic Board, as a member of its executive committee.

As custodian of manuscripts, Mr. Hewitt has been assisted by Miss Mae Tucker, who has also continued the task of cataloging the thousands of negatives and photographs accumulated since the establishment of the Bureau.

SPECIAL RESEARCHES

The study of Indian music was continued during the past year by Miss Frances Densmore, a collaborator of the Bureau. Seven manuscripts were submitted, with the following titles: "Winnebago, Iroquois, Pueblo, and British Columbian Songs"; "Seminole Songs Connected with Legends and Dances"; "Dance Songs of the Seminole Indians"; "Choctaw Songs of Dances and Games"; "Songs of the Alibamu Indians"; "Alibamu Songs of the Buffalo and Other Dances"; and "Chitimacha, Choctaw, and Seminole Music, with a Comparative Survey of Indian Music in the Gulf States." Seven manuscripts previously submitted on the music of British Columbian Indians have been combined and retyped.

An extended field trip in the Gulf States was begun in December 1932 and concluded in February 1933. The first tribe visited was the Alibamu in Polk County, Tex., more than 60 songs being recorded. The Chitimacha at Charenton, La., were next studied. About 80 songs were recorded from the Choctaw near Philadelphia, Miss. The Seminole in Florida were revisited and about 70 songs were recorded.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editing of the publications of the Bureau was continued through the year by Stanley Searles, editor. The status of the publications is presented in the following summary.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED

Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1931-32. vi+8 pp.

Bulletin 99. The Swimmer manuscript: Cherokee sacred formulas and medicinal prescriptions (Mooney and Olbrechts). xvii+319 pp., 13 pls.

- Bulletin 106. Ethnographical survey of the Miskito and Sumu Indians of Honduras and Nicaragua (Conzemius). vii+191 pp., 10 pls., 1 fig.
- Bulletin 108. A dictionary of the Atakapa language, accompanied by text material (Gatschet and Swanton). v+181 pp., 1 pl.
- Bulletin 109. A dictionary of the Osage language (La Flesche). v+406 pp.
- Bulletin 110. Yuman and Yaqui music (Densmore). xviii+216 pp., 31 pls., 7 figs.
- Bulletin 111. The village of the great kivas on the Zuñi Reservation, New Mexico (Roberts). ix+197 pp., 64 pls., 34 figs.
- List of publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology, with index to authors and titles. iv+55 pp.

PUBLICATION IN PRESS

Forty-eighth Annual Report. General index, annual reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology, vols. 1-48 (Bonnerjea). v+1220 pp.

The number of publications distributed was 29,889.

LIBRARY

The reference library has continued under the care of Miss Ella Leary, librarian. The library consists of 30,391 volumes, about 16,993 pamphlets, and several thousand unbound periodicals. During the year 320 books were accessioned. There were also received 126 pamphlets and 3,440 serials, chiefly the publications of learned societies. Books loaned during the year numbered 960 volumes. In the work of cataloging 4,840 cards were added to the catalog. A considerable amount of reference work was done in the usual course of the library's service to investigators and students, both those in the Smithsonian Institution and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Following is a summary of work accomplished by E. G. Cassedy, illustrator for the Bureau.

Maps (colored).....	9
Tracings.....	12
Mechanical drawing.....	1
Preliminary drawings.....	50
Line drawings.....	54
Sketches (color).....	6
Photographs retouched.....	33

Accession
number

COLLECTIONS

114181. Archeological material from various sites between the Rio Salado and the Rio Dulce, known as Mesapotonua Santiaguena, Argentine, and presented to the Bureau by E. R. Wagner, Museo Arcaico Provincial, Santiago del Estero, Argentine.
120252. Collection of human skeletal material found by Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., while conducting archeological researches for the Bureau at a site on the Zuñi Indian Reservation, N. Mex., in the summer of 1930.
121548. Two boxes of mammalian and bird remains from a stratified archeological site at Signal Butte, Nebr., collected during the summer of 1932 by Dr. W. D. Strong.

Accession
number

121824. Seventeen daguerreotypes, thirteen ambrotypes, and one tintype of Indian subjects which had accumulated in DeLancey Gill's office.
122561. One lot of turkey bones (*Meleagris gallapavo*), nymph of bug of family Reduviidae, and two fragments of swamp cane collected by W. M. Walker from the Jonesville mound, La.
122696. Decorated potsherd from Weeden Island mound, Tampa Bay., Fla., presented to the Bureau by D. I. Bushnell, Jr.
122697. Coiled pottery jar and several decorated potsherds from Keams Canyon, Ariz., transferred to the Bureau by the Office of Indian Affairs.
122701. Pottery bowl and pottery tobacco pipe made by the Tule Indians of the village of Mulatupa on San Blas coast of Panama, sent to the Bureau by A. G. Cleveland.
122704. Collection of ethnological specimens from the Jivaro Indians of the Upano, Santiago, Chinganasa and Alto Maranon Rivers of eastern Ecuador; archeological and ethnological objects from the Chama Indians of the Ucayali River in Peru; two copper and two stone axes from Mendez, Ecuador, and one stone ax from the Upper Yaupe River, Ecuador; and a collection of land snail shells from the Upper Paute River in the vicinity of Mendez, Ecuador, collected by M. W. Stirling in 1932.
122705. Slab of shell-tempered pottery used as part of a grave lining from an Indian grave near Nashville, Tenn., sent to the Bureau by P. E. Cox.
122979. Quirt and beaded bag collected by George R. Cassedy at Pawnee Junction, Nebr., in 1869 from Buckskin Charlie (a Sioux) and presented to the Bureau by E. G. Cassedy.
124507. Six projectile points from Yuma County, Colo., sent to the Bureau by Everett Harte of Wray, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS

During the course of the year information was furnished by members of the Bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the North American Indians, both past and present, and the Mexican peoples of the prehistoric and early historic periods. Various specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

Personnel.—E. G. Cassedy was appointed illustrator on November 25, 1932.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Chief.*

Dr. C. G. ABBOT,

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.





Fifty-first Annual Report
of the
BUREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY

1933-1934

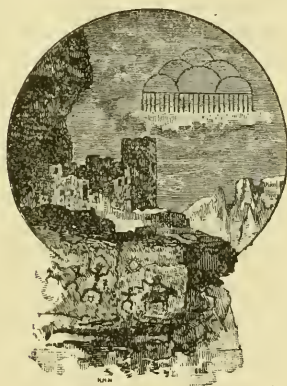


SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON
D. C.

FIFTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1933-1934



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1935

U.S. Supt of Documents
Mar, 27, 1935

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, CHIEF

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 16, 1933. The act referred to contains the following item:

American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii, the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees, the preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, the purchase of books and periodicals, and traveling expenses, \$50,000.00.

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

M. W. Stirling, Chief, devoted the early part of the year to office routine and to the preparation of manuscript relating to past researches. When the Civil Works Administration began to expand its relief program, opportunity was taken to give work to a number of especially equipped unemployed in the translation of manuscript and rare printed material in foreign languages and to the typing and copying of a considerable quantity of rare manuscript material in the archives of the Bureau which has been in danger of disintegrating because of age.

On December 11, 1933, Mr. Stirling left Washington for Florida to supervise archeological projects which he had proposed in connection with the Federal Civil Works Administration relief program. After conference with Civil Works Administration officials at Tallahassee and Jacksonville, work was conducted in the excavation of mounds and habitation sites in the vicinity of the south fork of the Little Manatee River near Bradenton, Fla., and on Perico Island near the mouth of the Manatee River. A sand burial mound was excavated at Englewood in the southern part of Sarasota County. On the eastern coast of Florida, work was conducted on Canaveral Island,

at Miami Beach, and at Ormond Beach. In the central part of the State a large site near Belle Glade in the vicinity of Lake Okeechobee was excavated. Because of the amount of labor which it was possible to utilize, much information was obtained which will help to clear up the problems of Southeastern archeology.

During the same period, Mr. Stirling took the opportunity of overseeing the work conducted under the auspices of the Bureau of Ethnology at Macon, Ga., where a large and important mound group was being excavated with the cooperation of the Macon Historical Society. On May 5, Mr. Stirling returned to Washington where he worked on the preparation of the collections obtained during this field work and on the preparation of reports on the different excavations.

Upon the death of the late Gen. Hugh L. Scott, his valuable material on the sign language of the American Indians was added to the Bureau archives. Richard Sanderville, Blackfoot Indian, who had been one of General Scott's principal informants, was brought to Washington in order to go over this material and to supplement it in places which appeared lacking. Opportunity was also taken to make additional motion pictures and a general photographic record of the sign language with Mr. Sanderville as model.

During the earlier part of the year Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist, completed the bulletin on the languages of certain Texas tribes, of which mention was made in his last report. This includes all of the linguistic material known to be in existence, both published and unpublished, from the Coahuiltecan, Karankawan, and Tamaulipecan stocks, i. e., all of the Indian tongues of Texas west and south of the Atakapa and Tonkawa, and extending as far into Mexico as the boundaries of the Huastec and Uto-Aztecan tribes.

The remainder of his office work, aside from correspondence, has been devoted mainly to the handbook of Southeastern Indians, mentioned in previous reports. The present draft of this work contains about 1,200 typewritten pages.

At the end of February Dr. Swanton went to Macon, Ga., at the invitation of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, to attend its first meeting and take part in its activities as indicated elsewhere. He remained at Macon for about 3 weeks, visiting archeological sites both in the immediate neighborhood and in other parts of Georgia and making some attempts to locate the route pursued by De Soto in crossing the State in 1540. Dr. Swanton thinks there is little doubt that the crossing point on the Oconee has been identified with the old trail crossing at Carr Shoals, a few miles above Dublin.

Dr. Truman Michelson, ethnologist, devoted the bulk of his time to preparing a paper entitled "The Linguistic Position of Nāwaθinānāna." This consisted of going over Kroeber's published

material and establishing the phonetic shifts of the language. It also meant codifying in final form a number of Cheyenne shifts which he had partially worked out in previous years. It also involved clarifying some shifts in Arapaho and Atsina. The special novelty consists in showing how at least certain Algonquian languages became divergent simply by the operation of complex and far-reaching phonetic shifts. The manuscript was completed before the end of the fiscal year. Toward the close of the fiscal year Dr. Michelson was engaged in working out the phonetic shifts in Natick, an extinct Algonquian language, on the basis of Trumbull's Dictionary.

During the first 6 months of the fiscal year, Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, continued his field studies among the Mission Indians of California, obtaining a rather exhaustive set of notes to accompany the publication of the Boscana manuscript recently discovered by him. It is the long-lost original of the only complete report ever written by a Franciscan missionary on the ethnology of the California Indians. It was written by the Rev. Jeronimo Boscana at San Juan Capistrano Mission on the coast of southern California in 1822, and is a delightfully variant version of the Boscana account entitled "Chinigchinich", published in English translation by Alfred Robinson as an appendix to his *Life in California* in 1846. The task of taking this Spanish original to the oldest surviving Indians and eliciting their comment on its many detailed statements proved fascinating and often went far beyond the scope of the original.

The following 5 months were spent in Washington, D. C., in elaboration of field material. A very literal and careful translation of the newly found manuscript was made, and this translation was published in the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, Vol. 92, No. 4. Copy of the Spanish text has been prepared, and this with the notes, which exceed several times the bulk of the manuscript, will constitute a later publication by the Smithsonian Institution.

Leaving Washington for California early in June, Dr. Harrington spent 17 days with an old Indian informant who contributed much to the Boscana notes and gave considerable other important information. The end of the fiscal year found him still in the field.

Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., archeologist, was on leave of absence from the Bureau during the months of July and August 1933. During this time he excavated the remains of a small village of the Pueblo I type. The investigations were carried on 3½ miles south of Allantown, Ariz., on a portion of the site where researches were conducted in the field seasons of 1931, 1932. The 1933 work was done under the auspices of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, N. Mex., as a part of its program of field training for graduate students. The Laboratory and the Bureau cooperated in the investigations of 1931 and the Bureau sponsored those of 1932. Despite its small size, the

village excavated in 1933 contributed valuable data on developments occurring within a single phase in the history of the pre-Spanish Pueblo Indians, and this knowledge is being incorporated in the large report on the results of the previous years' investigations at the site.

In the 2 months allotted to the work, two unit dwellings—one consisting of 5 rooms and a subterranean ceremonial chamber, the other containing 7 rooms and a ceremonial chamber—a third underground structure, and several courts were excavated. The refuse mounds were trenched and 24 burials with accompanying mortuary offerings were uncovered. A few timbers used as roof beams in the structures were sufficiently preserved to make possible their dating by means of dendrochronology. These show that the village was built and occupied between 800 and 850 A. D. Specimens collected include pottery; stone tools, bone implements and ornaments; and some tiny beads made from shells, both red and white in color, which make a string 37 feet 3½ inches in length, one of the longest ever found in the Southwest.

The autumn months were spent in office researches and routine. Drawings were made to illustrate the report on the Arizona work. Information was furnished in response to inquiries. Manuscripts were written detailing various problems in southwestern archeology and explaining the results of the Bureau's activities in that field.

Dr. Roberts left Washington December 16, 1933, for Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., where he began work December 21, on a group of mounds located on the old battlefield in Shiloh National Military Park. The project was one of many sponsored by the C. W. A. and provided for an extensive investigation. The work continued until March 30, 1934. The site is located on a high bluff above the west bank of the Tennessee River and lies between two deep ravines through which flow tributary branches of the main stream. It consists of 7 large mounds, 6 domiciliary and 1 burial, and numerous low elevations which mark the places where dwellings once stood. To the west of the area of occupation is an embankment, extending across the neck of the bluff from one ravine to the other, indicating the former existence of a palisade which protected the community on that side.

Dr. Roberts returned to Washington April 2, and from that time until June 30 worked over material from the Southwest and from Shiloh.

On July 1, 1933, Dr. W. D. Strong, with the Smithsonian expedition in northeastern Honduras, was returning from a muleback and airplane reconnaissance of the interior between Trujillo and Tegucigalpa. The party returned to Trujillo on July 7, having located a considerable number of important and hitherto unknown ruins of Chorotegan type on the overland traverse. Collections were packed and shipped from Puerto Castilla and Dr. Strong reported in Washington July 18.

From that date until December he was occupied in sorting and classifying the Honduras ethnological and archeological collections and commencing a report on the Bay Island reconnaissance. At the same time work was resumed on the report dealing with the stratified archeological horizons excavated on Signal Butte the year before. On December 11, 1933, Dr. Strong left Washington to take charge of archeological excavations at Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, Calif., made possible by a grant from the Federal Civil Works Administration. This work lasted until March 30, 1934. The excavations yielded a mass of specimens and detailed stratigraphic data bearing on the prehistoric human occupation of the great southern valley of California. Winslow M. Walker, who acted as assistant director on the excavations, is preparing a report on this work.

Beside the main excavation work at Buena Vista Lake a series of week-end reconnaissance trips to the Cuyama Valley yielded information on the prehistory of the eastern Chumash. A large burial ground and several village sites were excavated. The prehistoric house type in this border area seems to have been a round or ovoid earth-lodge, with from two to four central posts and no entrance passage. One house of this sort, early historic in time, had a flue up one side, reminiscent of Pueblo house types. At the close of the C. W. A. excavations a small party, under Dr. Strong's direction, made a survey of caves and village sites in the Santa Barbara Mountains west of the Cuyama Valley, and in the Hurricane Deck region of the Sisquoc River. Considerable perishable material from caves, data on a number of village sites, and some interesting pictographs were obtained on this trip. The culture of the eastern Chumash, as revealed by these valley and mountain sites, seems to have been intermediate between that of the coastal Chumash and Island Shoshonean culture and that of the Lake Yokuts. Particularly interesting is the fact that the eastern Chumash cultural remains are particularly close to those recovered from the older of the two kitchen middens excavated on Buena Vista Lake.

Dr. Strong returned to Washington May 1, 1934, and resumed work on the Signal Butte and Bay Island archeological reports.

Winslow M. Walker, associate anthropologist, unable to resume field researches because of the provisions of the Economy Act, instead devoted his time to a systematic examination and classification of the manuscript material collected by the late Dr. Cyrus Thomas relating to Indian mounds. These notes and reports were then refiled according to geographical location in the manuscript division. Some unpublished notes belonging to the late James Mooney were also found, which contained data about archeological sites in various parts of the Cherokee country, and these together with a series of maps prepared by Mr. Mooney in the field were revised with the helpful

assistance of Mrs. Mooney, and made available for the use of any students interested in that section of the Southeast.

About the middle of December 1933 Mr. W. M. Walker left Washington to assist Dr. Strong in the direction of an archeological excavation project near Taft, Calif., made possible by a grant from the Federal Civil Works Administration. The site chosen consisted of two large shellmounds on the shore of Buena Vista Lake, known to the early Spanish explorers as the Yokuts village of Tulamniu. These mounds and a portion of the adjoining hill tops were made the object of systematic excavations lasting until the end of March 1934, employing a large number of men taken from the local relief rolls, as well as a number of experienced students from the University of California, and a staff of technical specialists. As a result a large amount of information was obtained about the construction and occupation of the shellmounds, the burial places of some 600 of their former inhabitants, and a collection of about 4,500 specimens illustrating their material culture. Indications are that the inhabitants of the later mound are closely related in culture to the shellmound builders of the San Francisco Bay region, some of whom may have worked their way up the San Joaquin Valley, until they appeared in historic times as the lake tribes of the Southern Yokuts.

Following the closing of the C. W. A. work early in April, Mr. Walker also accompanied Dr. Strong on a 2-weeks' packing trip into the Santa Barbara Mountains mentioned above.

Mr. Walker returned to Washington the latter part of April and has since been engaged in the classification and study of the material collected in preparation for a report on the ancient Yokuts village site of Tulamniu.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist, was engaged in office work. The time was devoted to the revision and literal and free translation of native texts in the Mohawk, the Cayuga, and the Onondaga languages, relating not only to the several institutions of the League of the Iroquois, but also to the traditional accounts of the events leading to its establishment with traditional biographies of the founders and their antagonists, and also those relating to the legendary origin and development of the Wind or Disease Gods and as well those relating to the Plant or Vegetable Gods.

In the writings of many historians of the tribes of the Iroquois, there is a constant occurrence of the terms "elder" brothers, tribes, and nations, and "younger" brothers, tribes, and nations. These phrases have often been employed to show the tribal or racial descent of one Iroquois Tribe or people from another. Mr. Hewitt was able to demonstrate that the eldership or juniorship of tribes or nations

or political brothers among the Iroquois peoples has quite a different signification, these terms being courteous forms of address of an institutional nature, which bars completely the historical inferences or deductions so frequently made from them.

Mr. Hewitt was also enabled as a result of his studies to assign to their proper place and function the seven wampum strings utilized by the Iroquois in the Farewell Chant of the Condolence and Installation Convocation of the League of the Iroquois.

As the representative of the Smithsonian Institution on the United States Geographic Board and as a member of its executive committee Mr. Hewitt attended 10 regular and 4 special meetings of the Board and also 10 regular and 6 special meetings of the executive committee. On April 17, 1934, the President, by Executive order, abolished the United States Geographic Board, transferring its paid personnel of three members to the Interior Department, with the records and other property of the Board.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editing of the publications of the Bureau was continued through the year by Stanley Searles, editor. The following publications were issued during the year ended June 30, 1934:

Forty-eighth Annual Report. Accompanying paper: General index, annual reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology, vols. 1-48 (Bonnerjea). v, 1,221 pp.

Fiftieth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1932-33. 7 pp.

Publications distributed totaled 14,761.

LIBRARY

The reference library has continued under the care of Miss Ella Leary, librarian. The library consists of 30,701 volumes, about 17,095 pamphlets, and several thousand unbound periodicals. During the year 310 books were accessioned, of which 34 were acquired by purchase, the remainder being received through gift and exchange; also 102 pamphlets and 3,130 serials, chiefly the publications of learned societies, were received and recorded. The cataloging kept pace with the new accessions, and some progress was made in cataloging ethnologic and related articles in the earlier serials, 3,840 cards being added to the catalog. A considerable amount of reference work was done in the usual course of the library's service to investigators and students, both those in the Smithsonian Institution and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Following is a summary of work accomplished by E. G. Cassedy, illustrator, for the Bureau.

Water-color drawings.....	71
Line drawings.....	64
Stipple drawings.....	50
Wash drawings.....	4
Crayon drawings.....	1
Graphs.....	38
Maps.....	13
Lettering jobs.....	206
Layouts—Sizing, lettering, and assembling.....	119
Retouched drawings.....	35
Tracings.....	2
Retouched photos.....	8
Restored negatives.....	8

Accession
number

COLLECTIONS

123372. Skeletal material from a burial site near Sarasota, Fla. (1 specimen).
 125140. Archeological material from various sites in Louisiana, Georgia, and Mississippi, collected by W. M. Walker during the fall of 1932 (63 specimens).
 125392. Archeological and human skeletal remains, also some bird bones and four incomplete dog skeletons, collected in Arizona by Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., during the seasons of 1931 and 1932 (662 specimens).
 126434. Ethnological material from the Sumu and Miskito Indians collected by Dr. W. D. Strong while on a recent expedition to Honduras, also some natural history specimens (43 specimens).
 128084. Ethnological specimens from Australia and Papua presented to the Bureau by Joel H. DuBose (13 specimens).
 129974. Archeological and skeletal material collected by F. M. Setzler from August 20 to November 1, 1933, from mounds and village sites within the Marksville Works, near Marksville, La. (1,772 specimens).

MISCELLANEOUS

During the course of the year information was furnished by members of the Bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the North American Indians, both past and present, and the Mexican peoples of the prehistoric and early historic periods. Various specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

Personnel.—Miss Marion Illig, junior stenographer, resigned on December 11, 1933.

Miss Edna Butterbrodt was appointed junior stenographer on June 1, 1934.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Chief.*

Dr. C. G. ABBOT,

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.



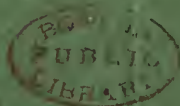


449 019
Fifty-second Annual Report

of the

BUREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY

1934-1935



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON
D. C.

FIFTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1934-1935



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1935

U.S. Supt. of Documents
Jan. 30, 1936

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, CHIEF

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of March 28, 1934. The act referred to contains the following item:

American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii, the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees, the preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, the purchase of books and periodicals, and traveling expenses, \$52,910.00.

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

M. W. Stirling, Chief, left Washington on October 23, 1934, to investigate the location of finds of the eastern type of Folsom point in King and Queen and Halifax Counties, Va., and in Granville County, N. C. It was discovered that the points in question were all surface finds, the exact location of several being examined. Two interesting facts developed from this study: None of the Folsomlike points was found in connection with village site material, and all of them were recovered from hilltop fields or other elevations where erosion had removed the topsoil. Until finds are made in situ, and in association with other material, very little can be said as to the antiquity of the specimens beyond the fact that they appear to be earlier than the ceramic horizons in the same region.

On January 18, 1935, Mr. Stirling arrived at San Jose, Guatemala, from which point he visited archeological sites on the Pacific Coastal Plain. Proceeding to the highlands of Guatemala, he visited several Maya Quiche villages in the vicinity of Lake Atitlan and Chichicastenango. Subsequently he studied the old empire ruins of Quirigua on the Motagua River and Copan in Honduras. After returning to Guatemala from Honduras, Mr. Stirling proceeded to

Yucatan, where he spent a week as a guest of the Carnegie Institution in viewing the sites of Uxmal and Chichen Itza. On February 12 he returned to Washington.

On June 18 Mr. Stirling left Washington from Macon, Ga., to examine the progress made by Dr. A. R. Kelly on the large-scale mound excavations near that city. From Macon Mr. Stirling proceeded to Brunswick, Ga., to view some of the archeological sites on the Sea Islands and to consult with National Park Service officials regarding the establishment of archeological monuments in that area. From Brunswick he went to Manatee, Fla., to examine some interesting Calusa material discovered by Montague Tallant. Following this, a brief trip was made to Cape Sable and the Florida Keys to locate some of the southernmost examples of Calusa archeological sites. On the return trip to Washington, he spent 2 days at Tallahassee, Fla., in consultation with Vernon Lamme, Florida State Archeologist, and visited several interesting sites in the vicinity.

Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist, devoted a considerable part of the year to the amplification of his report on the Southeastern Indians, material being added from Spanish, French, and English sources.

In November and the first week of December, Dr. Swanton, accompanied by F. M. Setzler, assistant curator of archeology in the United States National Museum, visited Macon, Ga., as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Harrold, stopping on the way at various points in North Carolina to examine archeological collections and sites connected with the expedition of De Soto. They remained in Atlanta, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly M. Du Bose, long enough to view the famous Etowah mounds at Cartersville. Besides visiting several sites in the immediate neighborhood of Macon, they made a trip to Panama City, Fla., and with the helpful cooperation of Judge Ira A. Hutchinson of that place viewed many of the sites explored by Clarence B. Moore and obtained an excellent collection of potsherds from one of the large shell heaps. On the return trip to Washington productive attempts were made to identify sites visited by De Soto in both North and South Carolina. Lectures were delivered at Macon and also at Emory University, Atlanta, before those interested in the local archeology.

During the last week in December, Dr. Swanton took part in a conference on the prehistory of the lower Mississippi Valley at Baton Rouge, La., and on his way back spent some time visiting Indian sites along Alabama River with James Y. Brame, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala.

Shortly before the end of the year Dr. Swanton took up again his work on the Timucua linguistic material, which had been laid aside for some time. Timucua is no longer spoken, and, with the

exception of two letters and some isolated words, all that is known regarding it is contained in five early seventeenth-century religious works published by the Franciscan friars Pareja and Movilla, with a grammar by the former.

At the beginning of the year Dr. Truman Michelson, ethnologist, was engaged in working out the phonetic shifts of Natick on the basis of the material contained in Trumbull's Dictionary. With very few exceptions these are now satisfactorily solved, and have been indexed on file cards. When a few remaining obscure points are elucidated it will be possible to present a complete paper for publication. During the year a number of technical papers were prepared for publication in certain professional periodicals. Among these is a series of papers solving certain difficulties in Algonquian sound-shifts and etymologies as well as showing that some sound-shifts took place in Proto-Algonquian times. An article on Winnebago social and political organization should also be noted. The data extracted from Caleb Atwater's writings, previously neglected, are important. A new technique of determining the gentes of some tribes at certain times is given. Since gentes often own personal names, it is clear that personal names occurring as the signers of treaties and in early documents can be utilized in determining the gentes. Of general ethnological interest will be Dr. Michelson's communication, shortly to be published in the *American Anthropologist*, on Miss Owen's Folk-Lore of the Musquakie Indians. Since the book deals with the Musquakie Indians, we have a right to suppose that the Indian words cited are Musquakie. However, Dr. Michelson shows that several are not even Algonquian but Siouan. Dr. Michelson has prepared and submitted for publication two papers: "Further Notes on Algonquian Kinship Terms" and "What Happened to Green Bear Who Was Blessed with a Sacred Pack."

Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, continued during the year his researches on the Indians of California and other related western Indians, both in the field and in Washington. At the beginning of the year he was engaged in work in southern California with an aged Indian, reviewing with him the ethnology contained in Father Boscana's unique report on the culture of the southern California coast Indians, written in 1822, the manuscript of which Dr. Harrington recently discovered. The rehearing and annotating of this important manuscript was continued with other informants until well into the fall, resulting in the elucidating of practically every passage of the old text. On the completion of this work Dr. Harrington returned to Washington, D. C., to continue the annotation of the Boscana manuscript. Owing to the presence of Mission Indians in the city of Washington during all the latter part of the year, as

delegates in connection with legislative work, Dr. Harrington availed himself of this opportunity to amplify the work. Legends and other materials from these Indians were reheard, discussed, and edited. This work was still in continuation on June 30.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., archeologist, devoted considerable time during the year to a study of the problem of so-called Folsom man. Extensive correspondence was carried on with collectors throughout the country concerning their finds of Folsom points and many examples were sent to him for study, photographing, and measuring. As a result of this work much new information was obtained concerning variations in this peculiar type of projectile point and its distribution.

Dr. Roberts left Washington September 23, 1934, for Fort Collins, Colo., to investigate a site which had been reported to the Smithsonian Institution by Maj. Roy G. Coffin, professor of geology in Colorado State College. The site was discovered in 1924 by Judge C. C. Coffin and his son, A. L. Coffin, of Fort Collins. Among the specimens were points which later were identified as belonging to the Folsom type, the oldest thus far known in North America. Dr. Roberts spent 6 weeks exploring the site, with the permission of the owner of the land, William Lindenmeier, Jr., of Fort Collins. From an intact midden layer 14 feet below the present ground level, and a quarter of a mile distant from the place of the original finds by the Coffins, he procured a whole series of implements which definitely establish a complex for the Folsom horizon.

Dr. Roberts returned to Washington November 20, 1934, and during the winter months prepared a manuscript detailing the results of his work. This paper, entitled "A Folsom Complex: Preliminary Report on Investigations at the Lindenmeier Site in Northern Colorado", was published June 20, 1935, in the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, vol. 94, no. 4, publ. no. 3333.

Dr. Roberts left Washington again for Fort Collins on May 26. A camp was established at the Lindenmeier site and excavations on a larger scale than those of the preceding autumn were begun. The digging yielded numerous specimens of stone implements and a considerable quantity of bison bones, indicating that they are from much larger animals than the modern bison. A number of stone implements were found in direct association with these bones, and one vertebra contains the tip end from a typical Folsom point.

While the work at the Lindenmeier site was progressing, Dr. Roberts visited a number of locations in the northern Colorado area where Folsom specimens have been found. None of the latter indicated possibilities for increased knowledge on the subject comparable to those at the Lindenmeier site.

During the month spent in the office Dr. Roberts also worked on manuscripts detailing the results of archeological work conducted in Arizona and at Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn.

From July to October 1934, Dr. W. D. Strong, ethnologist, was in Washington working with the collections made in Spanish Honduras during the preceding years. During the year a report on one phase of this work, entitled "Archeological Investigations in the Bay Islands, Spanish Honduras", was completed. It was published February 12, 1935, in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 92, no. 14. In October 1934 Dr. Strong was sent to Fort Collins, Colo., to examine and assist in work at a newly discovered site where a habitation level occupied by Folsom man was being investigated by Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Returning to Washington in the same month, he was occupied for some time in revising and amplifying an earlier report, "An Introduction to Nebraska Archeology", which was completed and went to press March 1, 1935. From December 1934 until the end of the year, Dr. Strong served as an adviser in anthropology to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Prior to May 1934 this work was carried on in addition to his other duties but, subsequent to that time, through an arrangement between the Bureau of American Ethnology and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, full time was devoted to this task.

Winslow M. Walker, associate anthropologist, devoted the time from July 1 until the end of the calendar year in working with the collections made in connection with the Federal Civil Works Administration relief project at Buena Vista Lake, Calif. At the same time Mr. Walker was able to continue work in connection with his researches in the lower Mississippi Valley, and completed for publication the report of his work on the large mound at Troyville, La.

J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist, was engaged during the year in a revision of the native Onondaga text of the Requickening Address of the Condolence Convocation of the Iroquois League, adding to the text and translation the summarizing speech introductory to the Second Part of this Address, retranslating the whole. He also revised the historical tradition of the founding of the League of the Iroquois, not only words but incidents as well, retranslating the whole to conform to the corrections. Texts of laws relating to other aspects of the League were also revised and made to conform to later information obtained in his researches.

Mr. Hewitt worked on the preparation of a paper analyzing approximately 400 Chippewa place names. He also prepared a list of over 200 Seneca personal names arranged according to the age grades of the individual.

In the course of the year Mr. Hewitt attended the meetings of the Advisory Committee to the Division of Geographic Names of the

Department of the Interior, for which he also did some research work.

SPECIAL RESEARCHES

Miss Frances Densmore, a collaborator of the Bureau, continued her study of Indian music during this year, submitting disk records of Indian songs made at the Century of Progress Exposition. The records of seven songs were submitted, with transcriptions of two Navaho and four Sioux songs, and accompanying data. These have been cataloged consecutively with her former work. Two of the Sioux songs were selected by Dean Carl E. Seashore for graphic reproduction by his method of phonophotography, the work being done at his laboratory at the University of Iowa, Iowa City. This is the first use of this technique of graphical recording in connection with the study of Indian music. Dr. Seashore states: "From a single playing before the microphone three groups of records are made: First, a re-recording of the song on hard disks for auditory reference; second, a phonophotographic record of pitch, intensity and time; and, third, an oscillogram for harmonic analysis to determine tone quality." Through his courtesy there was submitted a print of a portion of the original phonophotogram of one of these songs, and a graph, or "pattern score" made by Dr. Harold Seashore from the phonophotogram. A comparison of this score with the transcription made by Miss Densmore corroborates the evidence of the ear in discerning the pitch of Indian singing and also opens interesting new avenues of investigation. Miss Densmore added a chapter on a summary of analysis to her book on British Columbian music, awaiting publication.

Acknowledgment is made of the courtesy of Mrs. Laura Boulton and Dr. George Herzog in providing the use of the Fairchild disk recording apparatus on which Indian songs were recorded at the Century of Progress Exposition.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editing of the publications of the Bureau was continued through the year by Stanley Searles, editor. In addition to the current work of the office, considerable progress was made on comparing and correcting the comprehensive manuscript index of Bulletins 1-100 of the Bureau. Every entry is being verified.

An index of Schoolcraft's work entitled "Indian Tribes", in six volumes, begun last year, is well advanced.

Bulletin 112, "An Introduction to Pawnee Archeology", by Waldo Rudolph Wedel, was edited and prepared for printing; and work has been done on other manuscripts in the custody of the editor. Publications distributed totaled 11,955.

LIBRARY

The reference library has continued under the care of Miss Ella Leary, librarian. The library consists of 31,101 volumes, 17,189 pamphlets, and several thousand unbound periodicals. During the year 400 books were accessioned, of which 47 were acquired by purchase, the remainder being received through gift and exchange of Bureau publications; also 94 pamphlets and 3,125 serials, chiefly the publications of learned societies, were received and recorded. Books loaned during the year numbered 1,069. In the process of cataloging, 1,550 cards were added to the catalog files. Requisition was made on the Library of Congress during the year for 140 volumes for official use. This year, more than in previous years, advantage was taken of the interlibrary loan service for books needed by the staff.

As usual, hundreds of publications were consulted in the library during the year by investigators and students, other than members of the Smithsonian Institution. Individual contributors both at home and abroad continued to show their interest by sending contributions to the library.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Following is a summary of work accomplished by E. G. Cassedy, illustrator:

Engrossing	1
Line drawings	115
Graphs	43
Photographs retouched	68
Maps	29
Tracings	17
Lettering jobs	147
Plates prepared	97
Photographs colored	21
Mechanical drawings	5
Paintings repaired	2
Total	545

COLLECTIONS

Accession
Number

130570. Pottery fragments from Weeden Island, Fla., collected by D. L. Reichard (4 specimens).
130576. Human skeletal material obtained through excavations conducted under the Federal Civil Works Administration by W. M. Walker at various sites in California (88 specimens).
132127. Skeletal material excavated from Peachtree Mound at Murphy, N. C. (39 specimens).
132168. Skeletal material obtained in the course of archeological work conducted at Ormond Beach, Fla., during the winter of 1933-34 under the Federal Civil Works Administration (53 specimens).

133314. Collection of archeological material obtained on the mainland of Spanish Honduras and on the adjacent Bay Islands by Dr. W. D. Strong in 1933 (327 specimens).
134994. Skeletal material from Perico Island, Manatee County, Fla., collected by the C. W. A. during the winter of 1933-34 (180 specimens).

MISCELLANEOUS

During the course of the year information was furnished by members of the Bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the North American Indians, both past and present, and the Mexican peoples of the prehistoric and early historic periods. Various specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

Personnel.—The appointment of Winslow M. Walker, associate anthropologist, was terminated May 31, 1935, owing to ill health.

Miss Helen Heitkemper was temporarily appointed as junior stenographer in the absence of Miss Edna Butterbrodt, on furlough.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Chief*.

Dr. C. G. ABBOT,

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.





Fifty-third Annual Report
of the
BUREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY

1935-1936



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON
D. C.

FIFTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1935-1936



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1937

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, CHIEF

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of February 2, 1935. The act referred to contains the following item:

American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii, the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees, the preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, the purchase of books and periodicals, and traveling expenses, \$58,730.00.

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

At the beginning of the fiscal year M. W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau, was in southern Florida for the purpose of locating archeological sites which it was anticipated would be excavated later in the year with relief labor. Mr. Stirling returned to Washington the latter part of July. In December two Works Progress Administration archeological projects having been approved on request of the Florida State Archaeological Survey in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Stirling again went to Florida in order to consult with Works Progress Administration officials and supervise the establishing of the projects in Hillsborough and Dade Counties. He returned to Washington December 22. During the visit of a Blackfeet Indian delegation to Washington in the month of March 1936 opportunity was taken to make further checks and modifications on the sign language material of the late Gen. Hugh L. Scott.

Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist, devoted the greater part of his time during the first half of the fiscal year to the arrangement of the Timucua linguistic material under stems. Further material was added to his large paper on the Indians of the Southeast. On December 26, 1935, Dr. Swanton was appointed by the President a member of a commission of seven "to study and report to the next session of Congress its recommendations for a suitable celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the expedition of Hernando de Soto."

A later act of Congress extends the time within which the report may be made to January 2, 1939. Since this appointment was made, the activities of the Commission have absorbed a great deal of his time, involving as they do the promotion of research in foreign depositories of manuscripts, particularly those of Spain, the translation of Spanish works, and especially a study and determination, as far as that is possible, of the route taken by the great explorer and his successor, Moscoso, through territories now covered by 10 States of the Union. This involves the use of library materials and direct study in the field. At the request of the other members of the Commission, Dr. Swanton acted in the capacity of temporary chairman in arranging the first meeting, March 5 to 7, in the Smithsonian Building. At this meeting Dr. Swanton accepted the permanent chairmanship of the Commission, with the understanding, however, that he was to serve only until the factual report is made. A second meeting was held at Tampa, Fla., on May 4 to 6. After this was over, he accompanied Col. J. R. Fordyce, vice-chairman of the Commission, in an investigation of parts of the route of De Soto between Florida and Mississippi, and May 30 to June 18 he made a second expedition to examine that section between South Carolina and the Mississippi River.

During the year an interesting and ethnologically important letter bearing on the Indians of Florida was brought to Dr. Swanton's attention by Dr. Lucy L. Wenhold, of Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C. A negative photostat of this document is also in the possession of the Florida State Historical Society, which has kindly loaned the use of it in making a positive copy, and this is being prepared for publication in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections with annotations by Dr. Swanton and Dr. Wenhold.

On July 3, 1935, Dr. Truman Michelson, ethnologist, started on an expedition to the region of James and Hudson Bays, made possible by a subvention from the American Council of Learned Societies. The object was to make a linguistic map of this area. He spent some weeks at Moose Factory, about 10 days at the Great Whale River, a little over 2 weeks at Fort George, and a day at Rupert's House, and returned to Washington September 20. Besides getting data from the Indians and Eskimos of these places, he was able to get in contact with one Indian from the East Main River, one Cree from Wenusk, on the west side of Hudson Bay, one Cree from the Albany River, who had also been at Attawapiskat, and one Ojibwa from the Albany River. Data from some of the more remote localities were obtained by indirect means. His observations indicate that the folklore and mythology of these northern tribes are far closer to those of the Central Algonquian tribes than is usually thought.

On June 5, under a new grant from the American Council of Learned Societies, Dr. Michelson left Washington to renew his studies among the Indians and Eskimos of the James and Hudson Bays region.

The entire fiscal year was spent by Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, in study of the Mission Indians of California, compiling complete notes for the forthcoming edition of the Boscana manuscript of 1882, which tells in 15 chapters of the life and religion of these Indians. This important manuscript of the early Franciscan Father Boscana, a missionary born in Catalonia, Spain, and stationed for years among the Mission Indians, was recently discovered by Dr. Harrington and a literal English translation of it without notes has already been published.

As a byproduct of the preparation of these notes an interesting account of the ethnology of the Mission Indians has been assembled, covering their mode of life, dress, food, sociology, religion, language, and knowledge of nature. The presence of Mission Indians in Washington has constantly enhanced and perfected this work throughout the fiscal year.

At the beginning of the year Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., archeologist, was engaged in excavations at the Lindenmeier site north of Fort Collins, Colo. This work was continued until September 10. The Lindenmeier site is the location where the first series of stone implements definitely attributable to the Folsom complex, the oldest established horizon in the archeology of North America, was found in the autumn of 1934. The investigations of the 1935 season were a continuation of those begun the preceding fall and consisted of intensive excavation of certain portions of the site. The digging brought forth additional information which makes possible the drawing of more detailed conclusions on the material culture of Folsom man.

When the summer's project was brought to a close Dr. Roberts went to Globe, Ariz., at the request of the authorities at Gila Pueblo, for the purpose of conferring with members of the staff on the finds which they had made at Snaketown, a Hohokam site, near Phoenix. He also studied the collections in the Gila Pueblo Museum and visited the Snaketown site and Casa Grande. The latter was the scene of considerable activity on the part of Cosmos Mindeleff and Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, members of the staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 40 and more years ago. Dr. Roberts returned to Washington October 1.

In January he took part, by special invitation, in a symposium on Early Man in America which was held at the annual meeting of the Society of American Naturalists at St. Louis. He also prepared a manuscript detailing the work done during the summer. This report,

Additional Information on the Folsom Complex, Report on the Second Season's Investigations at the Lindenmeier Site in Northern Colorado, was issued on June 30 as Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 95, no. 10.

Dr. Roberts left Washington June 1 for Anderson, Iowa, to inspect a site where Folsom points and other material had been found. This proved to be a highly interesting place, as it marks the easternmost locality that the true or High Plains form of the Folsom point has been noted. While in Iowa he saw and studied numerous collections of specimens and found evidence of the Folsom complex at a number of sites. From Iowa he proceeded to Colorado, where he resumed excavations at the Lindenmeier site. By the end of the year, June 30, several trenches had been run through portions of the site and an area 20 by 30 feet had been completely cleared of the several feet of accumulated earth which had covered it. This area consisted of an old occupation level upon which the traces of Folsom man and his activities were numerous.

From July 1935 to January 1936 Dr. W. D. Strong, anthropologist, served as consultant in anthropology to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition to office work in relation to numerous acculturation studies being made on various Indian reservations of the United States, Dr. Strong made two field trips to various reservations and administrative centers in New Mexico and Arizona in August and December, respectively. In November a trip of several weeks was made to the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota to advise on problems of tribal reorganization. On January 5, 1936, Dr. Strong left Washington for Honduras as leader of a joint archeological expedition from the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, and the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. He was assisted in the field by Alfred Kidder II and Drexel A. Paul, Jr., from the Peabody Museum. Establishing its base at Progreso, in the Ulua Valley, the expedition made stratigraphic excavations at several sites on the Ulua River. In March and April Dr. Strong, with Mr. Paul, conducted excavations around the north end of Lake Yojoa, while Mr. Kidder worked on the Comayagua River. In May and June the entire expedition worked sites on the Chemelicon River, including the site of Naco, first visited by Cortez and the early Spanish Conquistadores.

On the Ulua River excellent stratigraphic series were secured of the prehistoric polychrome pottery horizons. At Playa de los Muertos, on the Ulua, these horizons, corresponding roughly to the close of the Maya Old Empire, were found to overlay a much earlier living level marked by monochrome, polished, and incised pottery.

The work of the expedition approached conclusion in June, and on June 30 preparations for departure began. Throughout its entire work the expedition received cordial cooperation and assistance from

the government of the Republic of Honduras. It was also materially aided by the United Fruit Company, from whose employees it received unlimited hospitality. Without these much appreciated sources of cooperation its scientific results would have been much curtailed.

Dr. Julian H. Steward was appointed as associate anthropologist in the Bureau, effective October 21, 1935. During September 1935, prior to reporting to Washington, Dr. Steward traveled to Pendleton, Oreg., for the purpose of making a selection of 200 negatives of ethnological subjects taken by the late Maj. Lee Morehouse. These were purchased by the Bureau from Mrs. L. L. Cornelison, his daughter. From November 16 to December 10, 1935, Dr. Steward was engaged in conducting a W. P. A. archeological project in the vicinity of Miami, Fla. During this time he supervised the excavation of the large mound at Miami Beach and began work on a smaller mound several miles northwest of the city of Miami. Because of Dr. Strong's departure for Honduras, when Dr. Steward returned to Washington he was delegated to continue the cooperative work between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of American Ethnology previously conducted by Dr. Strong. In connection with these duties Dr. Steward made an extended trip from March 7 to April 15, 1936, in the interest of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. On June 19 he left Washington for the purpose of continuing his field work among the Shoshoni, Bannock, and Gosiute Indians of Utah, Nevada, and Idaho. During the winter and spring Dr. Steward prepared for publication a series of trait lists collected from the Shoshoni Indians of Nevada during the summer of 1935. From other material collected at the same time he completed two articles entitled "Shoshoni Polyandry" and "Panatubiji, a Biography of an Owens Valley Paiute." In addition, Dr. Steward completed for publication in the Smithsonian Annual Report an article entitled "Indian Petroglyphs of the United States."

J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist, completed a detailed study of the approximate position and territorial habitat of the northern Iroquoian tribes and of the contiguous Algonquian peoples as they were at the time these groups were first visited by the early explorers. Mr. Hewitt also made a historical study for the purpose of showing the marked influence of the principles and aims of the League of the Five Iroquois Tribes as founded by Deganawida in the early sixteenth century on those of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Hewitt had previously recorded from the late Chief J. A. Gibson two Onondaga versions of what is fundamentally a single ritual, namely, the Requickening Address. He made a new translation of these, having first revised both texts so that there should be no material differences in the meaning of the two. He also made a careful revision of the Onondaga texts and laws relating to the posi-

tion and powers and limitations of the Federal Chieftains, and also those governing the Chief Warriors.

He also added to the Bureau's collection of ritual wampum strings by completing two new sets of strings made from loose beads on patterns taken from originals in the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and a set which was owned by the late Chief David Skye, of the Canadian Six Nations.

During the year Mr. Hewitt continued to represent the Bureau of American Ethnology on the Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, Department of the Interior.

On June 21, 1936, Mr. Hewitt left Washington on field duty, visiting the Tuscarora Reservation near Lewiston, N. Y., and then the Grand River Grant to the Six Nations in Ontario. On the latter reservation he obtained a short Delaware vocabulary and a fine Mohawk text embodying the so-called Handsome Lake Religion, the preparation of which was about completed by the end of the fiscal year.

SPECIAL RESEARCHES

Miss Frances Densmore, a collaborator of the Bureau of American Ethnology, in continuation of her study of Indian music, submitted a manuscript entitled "Dance Songs of the Seminole Indians", with phonograph records and transcriptions of 25 songs. These songs were recorded in February 1932 at Brighton, Fla., by Billie Stewart, one of the best singers in the Cow Creek group of the tribe. Five songs connected with the tribal ball game were presented, together with songs of the alligator, steal-partner, switch-grass, and buffalo dances. The songs of the ball game were sung to bring success and were accompanied by beating on a water-drum hung by a strap from the player's shoulder. A coconut-shell rattle accompanied the dances. All the songs of each series were recorded. This afforded an opportunity to note the maintaining of a fundamental pitch throughout the series, with a pleasing variation of rhythm in the several melodies.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editing of the publications of the Bureau was continued through the year by Stanley Searles, editor. In addition to the current work of the office the comprehensive manuscript index of Bulletins 1-100 has been corrected. All entries have been verified.

An index of Schoolcraft's "Indian Tribes", in six volumes, is nearing completion. More than 30,000 entries have been made and are now being alphabetized.

Bulletin 112, "An Introduction to Pawnee Archeology", by Waldo Rudolph Wedel, and Bulletin 113, "The Troyville Mounds, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana", by Winslow M. Walker, were issued.

Work has been done on other manuscripts in the custody of the editor.

Publications distributed totaled 9,337.

LIBRARY

Miss Ella Leary continued in charge as librarian until February 29, 1936, when she was retired on account of ill health. Miss Miriam B. Ketchum was appointed to succeed her, effective April 1, 1936.

The following figures apply to bound books and pamphlets of 100 pages or over. Pamphlets of less than 100 pages are no longer accessioned.

Books received by purchase.....	18
Books received by exchange.....	62
Books received by gift.....	19
Total.....	99

Numerous pamphlets have been received, as well as the usual periodicals and society transactions, mostly by exchange or gift.

The library contains, as of June 30, 1936:

Total accession record.....	31,200
Total withdrawals and losses.....	661
Net total.....	30,539

There are also about 20,000 pamphlets and more than 3,000 volumes of unbound periodicals and society transactions.

It is planned to reclassify the library according to the Library of Congress scheme of classification, and copies of the scheme in the Bureau's field have been furnished by the Library of Congress. All new material is being put in the new classification, and it is hoped that a real start on older material can be made during the coming year. A shelf list has been begun and will be continued along with the reclassification.

A depository set of Library of Congress catalog cards is being established.

A beginning has been made on refiling the catalog and the task will be completed within the next few months.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Following is a summary of work accomplished by E. G. Cassedy, illustrator:

Graphs-----	29
Line drawings-----	163
Maps-----	12
Photos retouched-----	10
Tracings-----	18
Plates assembled-----	29
Lettering jobs-----	354
Negatives retouched-----	6
Photos colored-----	2
<hr/>	
Total-----	623

COLLECTIONS

Accession
number

- 135,291. Archeological material collected by M. W. Stirling from a village site formerly occupied by the Waccamaw Indians near Myrtle Beach, S. C.
- 138,344. Two earthenware bowls from the Dragoon Mountains, southeastern Arizona.
- 138,501. The Mrs. Charles D. Walcott collection of 27 pictures of Navaho sand paintings and four paintings of miscellaneous subjects.
- 139,472. Ten photographs of Australian natives; 20 lithographs of Congo Negro subjects; 33 slides of subjects from Palestine, Tunis, Syria, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

During the course of the year information was furnished by members of the Bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the North American Indians, both past and present, and the Mexican peoples of the prehistoric and early historic periods. Various specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

Personnel.—Dr. J. H. Steward was appointed associate anthropologist October 21, 1935. Miss Edna Butterbrodt, junior stenographer, resigned January 12, 1936. Miss Helen Heitkemper was appointed January 28, 1936, to fill the vacancy.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Chief.*

Dr. C. G. ABBOT,

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.



Fifty-fourth Annual Report
of the
BUREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY



1936-1937

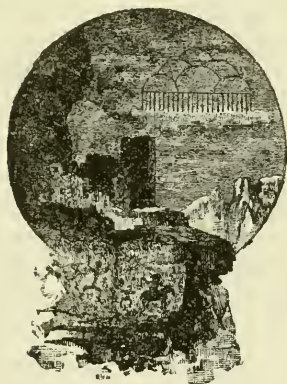


SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON
D. C.

FIFTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1936-1937



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1938

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, CHIEF

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of March 19, 1936. The act referred to contains the following item:

American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii, the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees, the preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, the purchase of books and periodicals, and traveling expenses, \$58,730.00.

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

M. W. Stirling, Chief, spent the major part of the fiscal year in Washington, during which time the ethnological report on the Jivaro Indians of Ecuador was completed and submitted to the printer.

At the end of February 1937 Mr. Stirling left Washington for St. Augustine, Fla., in order to attend the conference held under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington for the purpose of outlining a program of research concerning the historical and archeological past of the city of St. Augustine and vicinity. At the conclusion of this conference he continued to Manatee, Fla., in order to examine some interesting newly discovered mounds in that vicinity. Continuing up the Gulf Coast of Florida, a visit was made to Bristol, on the Apalachicola River, where a sherd collection was made on a large mound near the river south of the town. Mr. Stirling then proceeded to Panama City, Fla., in order to photograph several private archeological collections.

From Panama City, Mr. Stirling went to Macon, Ga., for the purpose of examining the large archeological project there which was inaugurated by the Smithsonian Institution with the Society for Georgia Archeology and now being conducted under the auspices of that society by Dr. A. R. Kelly. From Macon, Mr. Stirling proceeded to Philadelphia, Pa., in order to attend the International Conference on Early Man, held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. On the conclusion of this conference Mr. Stirling returned to Washington.

Mr. Stirling was delegated to represent the Smithsonian Institution at the meeting held at Media, Pa., on May 13, 1937, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel Brinton.

Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist, devoted the greater part of his time during the past fiscal year to work as chairman of the United States De Soto Expedition Commission. This involved field expeditions from November 11 to December 9, 1936, and from May 16 to June 4, 1937, except for 3 days, December 3 to 5, devoted to a meeting of the Commission at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala. The first field trip extended over parts of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The second was confined to an intensive study of that section of De Soto's route which passed through northern Mississippi. During these expeditions small collections of potsherds were made, which will be of assistance in studying the cultures of the prehistoric inhabitants of the several areas visited. As chairman of the fact-finding committee of the same Commission, Dr. Swanton prepared a report covering about 600 typewritten pages, and this was adopted by the Commission at its Tuscaloosa meeting and embodied in its report to Congress. The entire report has since been submitted, but, as publication has not yet been ordered, it is still possible to add material, and he is engaged in doing so.

During the year Dr. Swanton also made some additions to his data on the Indians of the Southeast, and he has been collecting from original sources the most important references to the Quapaw Indians.

Until the end of the fiscal year Dr. Swanton continued as a member of the executive committee of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council and as vice-president of section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the current calendar year.

Dr. Truman Michelson, ethnologist, renewed his researches among the Algonquian tribes of the James and Hudson Bay region under a grant-in-aid by the American Council of Learned Societies. He spent some time at Moose Factory, and a short time at Fort George, Attawapiskat, and Weenusk. Owing to the presence of some Albany Cree at Moose Factory and some Indians from Rupert's House as well as on shipboard, he was able to do personal work with them. By correspondence he obtained some additional text-material from Rupert's House; by meeting the manager of the Hudson Bay Co.'s post at the Ghost River and an Indian from Lac la Ronge he obtained data from these regions. The results of the previous expedition were checked up as much as feasible. It results that the statement made previously that east of Hannah Bay Cree leaves off and Montagnais-Naskapi begins is confirmed. Besides texts and vocabularies from the general area, a rather complete schedule of kinship terms for the Great Whale River Indians, those of Fort George, the Cree

of Moose Factory, Albany, Attawapiskat, and Weenusk was obtained. Very obviously the system of consanguinity favors cross-cousin marriage; and it is to be noted that at the Great Whale River and Albany both types of this marriage occur; at Moose and Attawapiskat it is restricted to marriage with paternal aunt's daughter; at Weenusk apparently neither type obtains. It may be mentioned that by linguistic technique it is possible to show in the places named that a number of old terms have been replaced, e. g., the term for cross-nephew has been replaced by the term originally restricted to son-in-law, etc. Also the kinship systems favor exogamy, but he has not been able to find a true gens or clan organization in the whole area.

Dr. Michelson returned to Washington September 20, where he studied the material gathered on this and previous expeditions. By correspondence with Hudson Bay Co.'s officials and a missionary he obtained data on the Cree of Cumberland House, Norway House, Oxford House, Trout Lake, God's Lake (all dialects in which original *l* is replaced by *n*), Montreal Lake, Stanley, Pelecan Narrows (dialects in which original *l* is replaced by *y*). A study was made of the Montagnais of Le Jeune, over 300 years ago; the orthography plainly indicates *kh*, *tch*, and some other variations are representatives of one and the same sound, namely, the one usually transcribed by *tc*. This study enabled him also to make at least one correction to the Handbook of American Indians, and prove one supposed Algonkin tribe actually was Montagnais-Naskapi. From correspondence it would appear that the dialect spoken at Island Lake is a mixture of Cree, Ojibwa, and possibly Algonkin proper. This indicates that in a number of places there is such a mixture, but apparently not on the same scale. A map showing the distribution and interrelations of the Cree and Montagnais-Naskapi dialects has been made. Technical papers have appeared in professional journals, and others have been prepared and are awaiting publication. The Bureau published Fox Miscellany (Bulletin 114), the proof-sheets of which were corrected during the fiscal year.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, prepared a report on the Use of Ferns in the Basketry of the Indians of Northwestern California, centering on the use of fern species among the Karuk tribe. The baskets of this section are really built of lumber, that is, of the shredded roots of the Oregon pine. But the two materials which make the baskets beautiful are the glossy black of maidenhair fern stems and the handsome red of Woodwardia fern filaments, dyed with alder bark.

Dr. Harrington next prepared a paper on Kiowa Memories of the Black Hills and of the Devil's Tower. The Kiowa Indians, 600 miles to the south, still have memories of the Black Hills country of South Dakota, which they occupied some 150 years ago. They

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also retain knowledge of myths regarding the remarkable basalt column near Sundance, Wyo., on the northwestern slope of the Black Hills, known as the Devil's Tower, but to the Kiowa as the Rock Standing Like a Tree. An elaborate paper was finished on the subject, going into the geology, history, and mythology of the Devil's Tower.

Dr. Harrington next finished a report on The Northern Provenience of the Navajo and Apache, tracing related languages in detail to Alaska, northwestern Canada, and the Pacific Coast of the United States, and telling in detail how the relationship of Navajo and Apache to the Indians of the far northwest was discovered by W. W. Turner, librarian in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., in 1852. This voluminous report resulted in the discovery by Dr. Harrington of a curious distribution of these languages, the map of which takes the form of a wishbone. Their nucleus is in the far Northwest, one prong extending down the Pacific Coast and terminating a little north of San Francisco Bay, another eastern prong extending down through the Rocky Mountain region and culminating in the Navajo and Apache of the Southwest. An exhaustive study was made of the earliest documents and maps on the subject, in the compilation of which Dr. Harrington was assisted by the Geographic Board of Canada.

A report was completed on the Siberian Origin of the American Indian, presenting the background, the earliest historic writings on the subject, the Eskimo problem, the problem of the means of crossing (whether by boat, over ice, or by means of former land bridge), the distribution of tribes and density of population as bearing out the theory, and general aspects. In this study he was assisted by many other students, including native interpreters of the Bering Strait region. This report suggests that America was first discovered as a result of over-population which developed in the east of Asia and forced Paleo-Siberian peoples to enter the Chukchi Peninsula. From this point they sighted and spilled over into America, using the Diomed Islands as resting places on their transit, if this were during the period of the existence of the Bering Strait, and followed the food supply down what is now the Alaskan coast, without realizing that they had discovered anything more than an outlying island.

A paper was prepared on the Life of Jeronimo, Apache Indian Chief, and the Indian leader whose expeditions probably cost the United States Government more money and trouble than did those of any other chieftain. The life and times of Jeronimo were minutely searched, and data were compiled in chronological order. The material of this paper is especially interesting to the American

public as it deals with a period already dimming in the memories of living men. The name, Alope, of the first wife of Jeronimo, was discovered to be merely a corruption of the Mexican Spanish name Guadalupe.

Studies on linguistic relationship in the Southwest and California were continued. These studies have resulted in the discovery that Tano-Kiowan and Aztecan are genetically related, and to this larger group Dr. Harrington gave the name Patlan. The discovery was also made that Hopi is a Southern California Shoshonean dialect, showing developments in common with the Southern California Shoshonean dialects, and constituting with them a dialectic group of the Aztecan family in contradistinction to any other group. This unity of Hopi with Southern California Shoshonean was first noticed many years ago, the word for wood-rat (e. g., Hopi *qáala*, wood-rat, Southern California Shoshonean *qáala*, wood-rat) leading immediately to the discovery. It was also noticed by Dr. J. R. Swanton and Dr. Harrington that Tano-Kiowan and Shoshonean have genetic relationship with the languages of the Southeastern United States (Muskogean, Chitimacha, Atakapa, Tonkawa, Timucua), Tano-Kiowan, for instance, and all the Southeastern languages above-mentioned showing the characteristic prefix *na-*, something, used in deriving nouns from verbs (e. g., Tanoan *thá*, to dwell; *natha*, house).

At the beginning of the fiscal year Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., archeologist, was engaged in excavating at the Lindenmeier site in northern Colorado. At this place remains attributable to the material culture of Folsom man, one of the earliest known inhabitants of the New World, are found. The 1936 investigations constituted the third season's work there, and valuable new information was obtained on this important phase in the study of the history of the American Indian. Digging was carried on at three different portions of the site, and considerable new bone material and several new types of implements came from the excavations. Most of the bones were from the large extinct species of bison (*Bison taylori*) which the people hunted, but in addition a number of bones from the American camel, probably *Camelops*, were obtained in direct association with the bison bones and with stone implements. This adds one more extinct species of animal to the list of those found with Folsom artifacts. One of the significant facts established by the work is that the site was occupied before and during a period characterized by the formation of a thick, black soil layer produced by heavy vegetation that thrived when conditions were more favorable than those of recent times. That the people were there before the inception of this era of abundant growth points to an even greater antiquity than that suggested by the presence of implements and bones in the bottom

of the soil level. The work was brought to a close September 5, 1936.

In the latter part of August Dr. Roberts also investigated a site near Kersey, Colo., where Folsom type objects were found by F. W. Powars and his son Wayne, residents of Greeley. This location is on a low terrace of the rolling terrain lying along the south side of the South Platte River valley. Present evidence indicates that it was a camp, but one occupied for a relatively short period of time. Specimens obtained there represent a typical Folsom complex. They are so similar to those from the Lindenmeier site that it is difficult to distinguish between specimens from the two sites. Bones are scarce, and those recovered are so fragmentary that they are valueless for determining the species of the animals represented.

After the completion of the Lindenmeier and Powars site investigations Dr. Roberts proceeded to Sterling, Colo., where he visited and inspected a number of sites in that vicinity. All proved to be of more recent origin than the Folsom type material. From Sterling Dr. Roberts returned to Washington. The autumn months were spent in the office working over the material obtained during the summer's investigations.

February 24 Dr. Roberts sailed for Cairo, Egypt, where he served as one of two American experts at the International Conference of Archeologists held March 9 to 17, under the auspices of the Committee for Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. As his part of the agenda for the sessions, Dr. Roberts presented a paper on the subject "The Material Organization of an Archeological Mission." This included a discussion of the choice of personnel for a field staff, the securing of equipment, the establishment of field headquarters, and the general administration of such a project. At the close of the conference he visited a number of sites in Egypt and had an opportunity to study methods of excavation and general archeological procedure as practiced in the Egyptian area. From Egypt he went to Greece, Italy, France, and England and studied collections in the museums at Athens, Naples, Rome, Paris, and London. He returned to Washington April 24.

On May 21 Dr. Roberts left Washington for Kingman, Ariz., where he and Dr. C. W. Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology, United States National Museum, investigated a find of mastodon bones and man-made objects. The deposit is located near a large spring 24 miles west of Kingman. A week's study and excavation demonstrated that the material was a secondary deposit, washed in from surrounding slopes, and of no importance from the standpoint of the association of man and extinct mammals. Dr. Roberts left Kingman on June 2 for Denver, Colo., and Fort Collins. On June 12 he resumed excavations at the Lindenmeier site. By the

end of the fiscal year an area covering 375 square feet had been uncovered. Numerous implements and considerable additional information were obtained from this work. These data serve to round out more fully the story of the customs and habits of Folsom man.

During the winter months Dr. Roberts also prepared several manuscripts on the subject of the work at the Lindenmeier site and on Southwestern archeology in general.

Upon his return from Spanish Honduras early in the fiscal year, Dr. W. D. Strong, anthropologist, spent his entire time in working over the archeological collections from the Ulua River. With the assistance of Alfred Kidder II, and Drexel A. Paul, Jr., Dr. Strong completed the report on this work which is to be published in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections under the title "Preliminary Report on the Smithsonian Institution-Harvard University Archeological Expedition to Northwestern Honduras, 1936."

From July 1 until late October 1936, Dr. Julian H. Steward, associate anthropologist, continued his work of the previous year among Shoshonean tribes in the Great Basin and Plateau areas. He had two objectives: First, to study the ecological basis of the social and political organization of the bands of horse Shoshoni in Utah and Idaho to supplement his previous study of the foot Shoshoni of Nevada; second, to continue his ethnographic survey by means of an element list. An element list and satisfactory ecological material were procured from the following: Bannock, Fort Hall Shoshoni, Lemli Shoshoni, and Grouse Creek (northwestern Utah) Shoshoni at Fort Hall, Idaho; Promontory Point (Great Salt Lake) Shoshoni at Washakie, Utah; Pahvant Ute (now almost extinct) at Kanosh, Utah; Gosiute (determined to be actually Shoshoni) at Skull Valley and at Deep Creek, Utah. Before returning to Washington, Dr. Steward drove to Fallon, Nev., to examine guano caves said to hold promise, but found little of interest. He returned by way of southern Nevada and southern Utah, making brief visits to several Southern Paiute reservations. The remainder of the year was devoted to preparation of research material for publication, and eight manuscripts have been completed.

The beginning of the fiscal year found J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist, on the Tuscarora Reservation near Lewiston, N. Y., where he went to continue his researches on the League of the Five Iroquois Tribes. From Lewiston Mr. Hewitt proceeded to the Grand River Grant to the Six Nations in Ontario. Here he had the good fortune to obtain a complete Mohawk text embodying the so-called Handsome Lake religious teaching, this document consisting of more than 5,700 Mohawk terms. Considerable additional information was obtained concerning the interesting dual nature of the tribal organiza-

tion. On his return to Washington Mr. Hewitt completed the translation of the Mohawk text giving details of the birth and early childhood of Deganawida, also another Mohawk text giving an account of the dancing lads who finally became the Pleiades.

During the month of June 1937, Mr. Hewitt again left Washington for Brantford, Canada, in order to check over in the field his two large manuscripts in Onondaga text, one being the Iroquois New Year Ceremony and the other consisting of the four Thanksgiving Festivals. The end of the fiscal year found Mr. Hewitt still in the field engaged in this task.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editing of the publications of the Bureau was continued through the year by Stanley Searles, editor.

Bulletin 114, Fox Miscellany, by Truman Michelson, was issued during the year.

Bulletin 115, Journal of Rudolph Friederich Kurz, edited by J. N. B. Hewitt, was released for printing.

Bulletin 116, Ancient Caves of the Great Salt Lake Region, by Julian H. Steward, was released for printing.

An index of Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, in six volumes, has been further advanced toward completion.

Work has been done on other manuscripts in the custody of the editor.

Publications distributed totaled 14,708.

LIBRARY

Miss Miriam B. Ketchum continued in charge throughout the year as librarian.

Accessions during the fiscal year numbered 580 volumes, bringing the total number of volumes in the library to 31,115; there are also about 20,000 pamphlets and about 2,000 volumes of unbound periodicals and society transactions.

The number of volumes prepared and sent to bindery was 1,330.

Library of Congress cards have been obtained for practically all of the new books received during the year and for some of the older material. All new material is being classed in the Library of Congress scheme of classification and separately shelved. A partial depository set of Library of Congress catalog cards has been established and will shortly be installed in working order.

The work of refiling the catalog continues. Thirteen drawers are now finished.

A great many missing numbers have been requested and nearly all of these have been supplied, amounting in some cases to several volumes of a set. Of the exchange sets, 8 old sets which had been allowed to lapse have been reestablished, and 11 new sets have been established.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Following is a summary of the work accomplished by E. G. Cassey, illustrator:

Line drawings-----	266
Graphs-----	13
Plates lettered or numbered-----	199
Plates assembled-----	64
Plates sized for engraver-----	129
Airbrush jobs-----	6
Photos retouched-----	51
Topographic maps-----	3
Maps-----	3
Mechanical drawings-----	3
Lettering jobs-----	3
Engrossings-----	2
Water color paintings-----	1
Total-----	743

COLLECTIONS

Accession
number

- 140,528. Skeletal material from two sites on Canaveral Peninsula, Brevard County, Fla., collected by the Bureau in cooperation with the Federal Civil Works Administration during the winter of 1933-34. (250 specimens.)
- 142,561. Archeological specimens and human and animal bones collected during mound excavations in Florida during the winter of 1933-34 in cooperation with the Federal C. W. A.

MISCELLANEOUS

During the course of the year information was furnished by members of the Bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the North American Indians, both past and present, and the Mexican peoples of the prehistoric and early historic periods. Various specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

Personnel.—Miss Helen Heitkemper, junior stenographer, resigned March 16, 1937. Miss Ethelwyn E. Carter was appointed May 1, 1937, to fill the vacancy.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Chief.*

Dr. C. G. ABBOT,
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.



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Fifty-fifth Annual Report

of the

BUREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY

1937-1938



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON
D. C.

FIFTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1937-1938



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1939

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, CHIEF

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of June 28, 1937. The act referred to contains the following item:

American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii, the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees, the preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, the purchase of books and periodicals, and traveling expenses, \$58,730.

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

During the greater part of the fiscal year, M. W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau, was in Washington engaged in administrative duties and in preparation of various publications.

From the latter part of January until the middle of March, 1938, Mr. Stirling was in Mexico examining archeological sites and museum collections. A site in the Canton of the Tuxtlas south of Vera Cruz was selected for excavation during the winter of 1938-39.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist, was engaged in the preparation of the final report of his researches in the interests of the United States De Soto Expedition Commission, of which he is chairman. One field expedition was undertaken in connection with this research. It was directed in the first instance to the southern part of Clarke County, Alabama, at the invitation of James Y. Brame, Jr., of Montgomery, an indefatigable student of the route of De Soto, who hoped that he had discovered the site of the old town of Mabila, where occurred a notable battle between the Spaniards and Indians on October 18, 1540. The site in question, at a place called Lower James Hammock, on the bluff above Choctaw Lake, proved to be an interesting one and specimens of certain novelty types of pottery were obtained, but the question as to its identity with Mabila is still in doubt, the evidence being rather negative. After this work was finished an attempt was made to locate other Indian town sites in the southeastern part of the county, but, aside from a very small one previously identified by Mr.

Brame, nothing was found, there being, in fact, a singular dearth of Indian remains in this county in the section where it would be natural to look for Mabila. In the southwestern part of the county, however, there is a spot to which the Indians resorted for salt, one noted on early French maps, and here a considerable collection of potsherds was made and a number of pictures of the site taken. While Dr. Swanton was engaged in this investigation, the Choctaw Hunting and Fishing Club kindly extended the use of its camp at Choctaw Bluff.

After returning to Montgomery, Dr. Swanton proceeded to Tuscaloosa and David De Jarnette, assistant to Prof. Walter S. Jones, took him to Scottsboro and afterward on a number of trips along the part of the Tennessee River valley believed to have been traversed by De Soto. It seems to be indicated rather clearly that the Spaniards crossed and recrossed this several times. Before returning to Washington Dr. Swanton attended a meeting on October 29-30 called by the De Soto Committee of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America in preparation for a celebration of the quadricentennial of the passage of the Mississippi by De Soto, and he delivered an address at one of the sessions.

Dr. Swanton has also added some further material to his large paper on the Indians of the Southeast.

In December he presided as vice-president over several sessions of Section H, American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Indianapolis.

In March he was appointed to the United States Board on Geographical Names to occupy the place made vacant by the death of J. N. B. Hewitt, and he attended the twelfth annual meeting on May 23.

Dr. Truman Michelson, ethnologist, left Washington early in July 1937 to undertake field work among the Montagnais-Naskapi Indians of the northern shore of the St. Lawrence River and vicinity. This work was made possible through a generous grant-in-aid made by the American Council of Learned Societies. He arrived at Natashquan July 12 and spent 18 days there, following which he continued his investigations at Seven Islands, Moisie, and Bersimis. Owing to the migratory habits of the Indians Dr. Michelson was able to get data not only on Indians of the localities named but also others in this region, including Mingan, St. Margeret's River, Godbout, Shelterbay, and Sheldrake. He was also able to check up his previous information on the Indians of Davis Inlet, far north on the Labrador coast; and by good fortune came in contact with an Indian of a band from the northeast corner of Lake Kaniapiskau—a band barely known to the scientific world. The principal object was to complete

a map showing the distribution and interrelations of the Cree and Montagnais-Naskapi dialects. In addition to the linguistic work which was the primary purpose of the trip, many new ethnological data were obtained, together with certain observations in physical anthropology. The remainder of the year was spent in Washington in the preparation of manuscripts and in routine work.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, finished a comparative study of the Tano-Kiowan family of languages, a compact body of dialects which have inherited the same phonetics, grammatical peculiarities, and vocabulary, although the Tanoan branch is typically Pueblo in culture while the Kiowa branch is equally typical of the Western Plains culture. No linguistic study shows better how habitat has produced two cultures by migration from a linguistic nucleus which had perhaps originally a third culture—possibly like that of the Flatheads of the northern Rockies, from which region the linguistic progenitors of both Tanoans and Kiowans apparently came. The Tano-Kiowan situation, however, is clearer than the surprisingly similar Athapaskan situation, since there is historic information on the northern origin of the Kiowa, whereas the migration of any body of southern Athapascans from the north still remains theoretical. It is established that both the Tanoans and the southern Athapascans of the southwestern United States are of comparatively recent northern origin, at least as far as their language-transmitting ancestors are concerned.

Returning to the study of the Devils Tower, which has a bearing on the Tano-Kiowan provenience problem, Dr. Harrington was assisted materially by Newell F. Joyner, custodian of the Devils Tower National Monument, Devils Tower, Wyo., who supplied a mass of material, including maps and other data. If the Kiowans came from the somewhat far north, it is certain that their linguistic relatives, the Tanoans, did also.

Working by similar methods, Dr. Harrington also made a study of the Athapaskan peoples. Here we have a northern linguistic nucleus still extant, not of the past but of the present, and a family of languages more intimately associated with the problem of the original entry of man from Siberia into America, since if we exclude the somewhat aloof-standing Eskimo, all the territory of America nearest Asia is occupied by the Athapaskan and related Tlingit tongues.

Following up Goddard's discovery that the Kiowa-Apache-Lipan-Jicarilla form a separate language group, having shifted over-aspirated *tə* to *kh*, that is, the *x* having assimilated the *t* to its articulatory position, Thomas' recent work on the Prairie Apaches was found of interest. A considerable list of the Prairie Apaches are

known to us by name through the old Spanish historical documents of New Mexico, showing that the *kh* language was spoken by many tribes which covered a large area of the High Plains. The northernmost of these tribes is reported in old Spanish sources from what is now northeastern Colorado, only 150 miles south of the Black Hills. This takes away the element of novelty from the fact that the Kiowa-Apache joined the Kiowa in the Black Hills region about the year 1800 or earlier, and shows that the Kiowa-Apache also were merely one of the *kh* speaking tribes, typically Prairie Apaches, and not an Athapaskan people en route migrating from Canada, as Goddard at first conjectured. A report was finished on the northern provenience of the Navaho and Apache.

Considerable time was also spent on a new sign language study, through Kiowa informants and other sources, bringing out additional information regarding the nature and structure of this interesting Plains Indian invention.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., archeologist, was conducting excavations at the Lindenmeier Site north of Fort Collins, Colo. This was a continuation of the program of investigations started in the fall of 1934 and carried on during succeeding summers. The location is one where Folsom man, one of the earliest known New World inhabitants, camped and made the weapons and tools that were used in killing and dressing the big game that constituted his main source of sustenance. Work was resumed in 1937 at the point where the 1936 activities terminated and at the end of the summer an area of some 2,800 square feet had been uncovered and numerous traces of occupation noted and studied. Several places were found where bison and other large animals had been dismembered, cooking fires lighted, and a feast enjoyed. At other places there were indications that individuals had been seated there manufacturing stone projectile points, knives, and scrapers. Many charts were drawn recording the nature of the assemblages of bones and stone implements and showing their distribution. In addition, 133 diagrams illustrating the character of the overlying deposits were prepared as the excavations progressed. These, together with the extensive notes on the work, add valuable data to the body of information on the mode of life and customs of the people. A collection of 735 specimens was obtained and among them were several new forms of knives, scrapers, and points. These broaden the knowledge relative to the general complex and nature of the material culture.

At the close of the excavating season Dr. Roberts proceeded to North Platte, Nebr., where he inspected a number of collections belonging to local residents and visited the sites where many of them

were found. Through the interest of R. R. Langford, of North Platte, he was able to see a number of locations where Folsom-type objects have been found and add to the series of notes that is being kept on the subject of Folsom distribution. From North Platte Dr. Roberts returned to Washington.

The winter and spring months were devoted to office duties. These included the study of the material obtained during the summer's excavations and the revision and completion for publication of a manuscript on archeological work done in the Whitewater District in eastern Arizona. Besides completely revising the text of this report, 15 additional plans and diagrams were drawn to augment those already prepared. This manuscript was turned over to the editor and is to appear as Bulletin 121 of the Bureau of American Ethnology. With the permission of the Chief of the Bureau and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, several short manuscripts were prepared for publication in anthropological journals and other professional papers.

Dr. Roberts left Washington on June 7, 1938, for Fort Collins, Colo., and again resumed excavations at the Lindenmeier Site. At the close of the fiscal year the diggings had been reopened and a number of specimens obtained. These included several pieces of bone that bear evidence of attempts at engraving designs on them and give some indications of a certain amount of artistic effort on the part of Folsom men.

Dr. J. H. Steward, ethnologist, remained in Washington during the greater part of the fiscal year and completed his final report on the tribes of the Great Basin-Plateau area. This was submitted to the editor and will appear as Bulletin 120 of the Bureau. In anticipation of an extended expedition to South America, Dr. Steward spent considerable time in making preparations for his projected ethnological studies in the western part of South America. On April 20 he left Washington for Ecuador in order to begin this work. The end of the fiscal year found him still in Ecuador working among the highland Indians.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editing of the publications of the Bureau was continued through the year by Stanley Searles, editor.

BULLETINS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

115. *Journal of Rudolph Friederich Kurz*, edited by J. N. B. Hewitt.
116. *Ancient Caves of the Great Salt Lake Region*, by Julian H. Steward.
117. *Historical and Ethnographical Material on the Jivaro Indians*, by M. W. Stirling.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION

118. An Archaeological Survey of the Norris Basin in Eastern Tennessee, by Maj. William S. Webb.

The index of Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes has been almost completed.

Work has been done on other manuscripts in the custody of the editor.

Publications distributed totaled 16,569.

LIBRARY

There has been no change in the library staff. Accessions during the fiscal year totaled 395.

Eight new exchanges were added during the year, three of these being large, important sets, one domestic and two foreign.

Library of Congress cards have been obtained for practically all of the new material received as well as for some older items. Analytical entries have been made for all periodical items in the Bureau's field received since April 1936. The depository set of Library of Congress catalog cards is now installed in working order and has proved to be a great help to the staff as well as to those in the library.

The librarian attended the meetings of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Historical Association in February 1938, and made arrangements to exchange cards for South and Central American Indian languages and folk-lore entries with Dr. Boggs, of the University of North Carolina.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Following is a summary of work accomplished by E. G. Cassedy, illustrator:

Line drawings.....	175
Maps	25
Photos retouched.....	28
Lettering jobs.....	96
Plates assembled.....	213
Drawings, etc., prepared for engraver.....	415
Diagrams and charts.....	7
Graphs	6
Mechanical drawings.....	4
Wash drawings.....	1
Total	970

Accession
No.

COLLECTIONS

144,343. One earthenware water jar from the pueblo of Acoma, and one decorated basket made by the Aleuts of southwestern Alaska. (2 specimens.)

Accession
No.

- 146,287. Three figurine pottery fragments and three figurine pottery heads from a railway cut near the Aguan River, Maloa District, north-east Honduras, Central America. Purchased from J. R. Allsopp. (6 specimens.)
- 146,639. Potsherds, arrowpoints, shell bead, and fragment of worked shell from Liberty and Dade Counties, Fla. Collected by M. W. Stirling. (6 specimens.)
- 148,063. Earthenware vessels and fragments from Ulua River, Comayagua River, and Lake Yojoa regions of Honduras, collected in 1936 by Smithsonian-Harvard University Expedition under Dr. W. D. Strong. (93 specimens.)

MISCELLANEOUS

During the course of the year information was furnished by members of the Bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the North American Indians, both past and present, and the Mexican peoples of the prehistoric and early historic periods. Various specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

Personnel.—Dr. W. D. Strong, anthropologist, resigned August 31, 1937. J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist, died October 14, 1937.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Chief.*

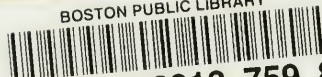
DR. C. G. ABBOT,

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.





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